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PLANTING GUIDE

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The Skyline Drive on the Blue Ridge, looking east from the Shenandoah Valley, across a section of the Waynesboro Nurseries

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Inc.

WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

In the Famous Shenandoah Valley at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains

is to be found Virginia's Largest Growers of Fruit Trees and Ornamentals. Having started in 1922 on fifteen acres of rented land, now containing nine hundred acres planted to more than eight hundred varieties of Fruits and Ornamentals—including many new and improved varieties.

MORE THAN PLANTS alone is offered you. Through our Landscape Department and Trained Horticulturists we are prepared to give our customers the best of landscape service and advice on all horticultural matters.

TO MAKE THIS CATALOG A REAL PLANTING GUIDE we try to be honest and frank. Most varieties of plant material have some faults as well as merits and in this book we endeavor to tell you both, contrary to the usual catalog that lists only the merits and lets you discover the faults after planting. We believe it only fair to the planter and the plants to tell what our experience and the experience of others has shown to be characteristics of each variety.

OUR PLANTS ARE HARDY. The question is often asked us as to hardiness of our plants in States farther north than Virginia. We are located in the western part of the state, where the altitude is high and Winter temperatures range to twenty degrees below zero. For nearly twenty years we have been selling stock throughout the eastern part of the United States and Canada with satisfactory results and our stock will grow anywhere the same varieties from any other source will grow.

ALL VARIETIES ARE TESTED. We test ourselves, or rely on competent sources for testing, all the varieties listed in our Planting Guide. Hundreds of new varieties come on the market each year, some of real merit, others mediocre or worthless, and we exercise great care to offer only those varieties which give definite proof of value. YORKING, our new Apple, is an example of our effort to give you the best in new varieties.

YOU MAY RELY UPON THE DESCRIPTIONS in our Planting Guide as we are conservative in our opinions and careful in our selection of varieties for our trade.

IF POSSIBLE, DRIVE DOWN THE WORLD-FAMOUS SKYLINE DRIVE AND VISIT OUR NURSERIES.

Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc.
Waynesboro, Virginia



Take Advantage of Our Service

A VALUABLE SERVICE TO YOU

Few planters can afford the time and cost of the extensive research necessary to improve the old varieties and develop new ones. Our favorable location in the heart of the commercial fruit belt of Virginia makes possible a careful, close study of varieties in bearing orchards, and the large scale performance of those varieties. This information we are glad to pass on to you as part of our service, which goes along with our merchandise. How much better it is to enjoy this complete service than to reply upon hearsay or plant without accurate knowledge and take the risk of waiting for years to learn of mistakes.

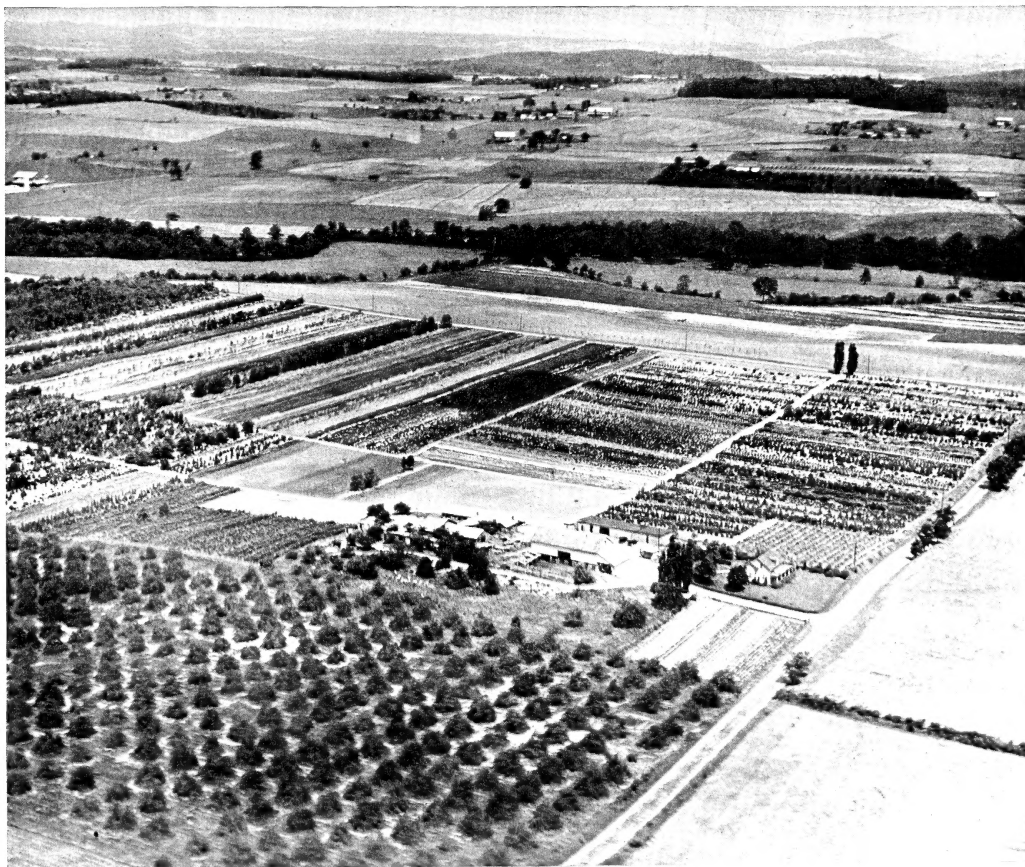
A Planting Plan is Most Important

A carefully worked out planting plan is just as important as the right plant materials. Neither can be effective without the other. We employ a graduate Landscape Architect, whose services are always available to our customers. In the selection of suitable varieties and planting arrangement, he can be invaluable. His services include the making of surveys and extensive plans or plans from measurements and photos submitted by the planter. We also have a corps of practical, trained landscape men, who are available to assist our customers with their landscape problems.

In responding to the demand for new and better fruits we have been among the first to thoroughly test these worthwhile new varieties: YORKING, New Red Delicious, Vance Delicious, New Red Stayman, Red Rome, New Red Jonathan, and New Red Duchess Apples; Gage Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Hale-Haven, Mikado, and Vedette Peaches.

The Development of New Varieties

The average fruit grower or small nurseryman cannot afford the cost or devote the time to developing new varieties; yet, if fruit growing is to keep pace with agricultural progress, newer and better varieties must be introduced. Through our large-scale operations we are able to do this. A new variety must be propagated and grown for a number of years under expert observation. If a fruit, its bearing qualities, hardiness, resistance to disease, its color, flavor and other qualities must be taken into consideration. The benefit of this costly work is passed along to you.



A View of One Section of Our 900 Acre Nursery



Our Delivery Seasons and Guarantees

DATE OF DELIVERY

Nursery Stock differs from most other commodities by being limited to a definite delivery season. We most generally conceive of two distinct delivery seasons per year, the regular Fall season starting early in November and continuing until January 1st, and a Spring season starting early in March and continuing until June. There, however, is seldom a week in which we do not deliver some stock. We do not promise deliveries on definite dates, as we must be somewhat governed by the season and weather conditions. Some seasons we can start general Fall deliveries by November 1st, while other years the plants do not mature so we can start digging before November 10th. However, **Evergreens, Perennials, Iris, Peonies**, etc., can be successfully transplanted as early as August. Regardless of whether on November 1st or 10th, or what date, we attempt to make delivery at such a time as the best results can be obtained.

PRICES

Due to the fluctuation in the market of plant material, prices are omitted from our *Planting Guide*, which is not published more often than once a year. This *Guide* will change little from year to year, but prices may change much. If the Price List you have is more than six months old, write for a new one.

CERTIFICATE of INSPECTION

A certificate of inspection, issued by the Virginia Department of Agriculture, will accompany each shipment, certifying freedom from insects and disease.

SAFE DELIVERY

Regardless of whether the stock is called for at our Nursery, delivered to your shipping point, or our shipping point, we guarantee safe delivery.



Silver Lace Vine, covering a rustic pergola in an informal garden at Boxwood Gardens

Deliveries, other than f.o.b. Nursery sales, are made by truck, freight, express, or parcel post, as we find most practical. Irrespective of how shipments are made, we endeavor to pack so that plants will reach destination in a live condition.

LIBERAL REPLACEMENT

We deliver vigorous, healthy stock, certified free of disease, and in good condition, but regardless of how carefully planted and cared for, some losses occur. Often no one is directly at fault. When the original purchase was made at list price, was paid for as agreed, and was given reasonable attention by the planter, we share such losses with our customers by refunding, f.o.b. our shipping point, other stock at half list price for replacing any trees or plants reported within twelve months after date of delivery as being dead.



Side Entrance to Boxwood Gardens. See to Right Row of Crapemyrtle in Full Bloom

Warranty

We exercise great care to have our stock true to name and agree to either replace free of charge or refund purchase price on any which may prove otherwise. Other than as stated above, we make no promise or guarantee as to crops.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Our Strains Are Tested for Performance

As Virginia's Largest Growers, our trees are well known to the commercial orchardists.

Our fruit tree business is mostly with the commercial planters and for this reason we do not feel it necessary to go into lengthy descriptions of the standard varieties or the quality of the stock we furnish. In our descriptions of the newer varieties we try to bring out the good points and weak points as well, to give the planter a true guide.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY ON THE ALERT FOR NEWER AND BETTER VARIETIES

We do not attempt to offer a new variety until we have thoroughly tested it ourselves or have accurate information from a reliable source. We must be thoroughly convinced of its merits before placing it on our list and offering it for your orchard. This is costly, but a great protection to you.

The past few years we have been concentrating on the improvement of existing varieties, rather than offering new varieties, as this seems to be a more promising field. Much has been accomplished, especially in color improvement with attending market possibilities.

Among the improved strains are the **New Red Delicious**, **Vance Delicious**, **New Red Stayman**, **New Red Jonathan**, **New Red Rome**, **New Red Duchess**, and **Red Spy**. The outstanding **New Red Sport** is the **YORKING**, which is one of the few Apples ever to be honored with a United States patent. The **YORKING** is a sport of the **Standard York**, differing by being a solid red and coloring two weeks earlier.

In recent years most of the new varieties have been sports. The **Turley** and **Lowry**, however, have been exceptions, having originated from cross pollination.



The tree in the foreground is one of 40,000 Peach in the Wiley Brothers Orchards at Crozet, Virginia. This orchard contains approximately 40,000 trees ranging from newly planted to eighteen years—furnished by the Waynesboro Nurseries.

PROGRESS MADE WITH OTHER FRUITS

Equal progress has been made in improving varieties of Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, and other Small Fruits.

The **Gage Elberta**, **Golden Jubilee**, **Hale-Haven**, **Valiant**, **South Haven** and **Vedette**—each being a Yellow Freestone Peach of good quality—have been well received and have great promise.

BERRIES GREATLY IMPROVED

The **New Thornless Youngberry** is not only a greatly improved, most delicious fruit, but its vine is without the objectionable saw teeth and cat claws which leave thorns in the flesh and torn clothing.

The **Boysenberry**, which has been produced by crossing the **Blackberry**, **Raspberry** and **Loganberry**, has produced almost unbelievable results, the berries averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and having been known to produce as much as $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

The **Native Blueberry** has been improved in both size and quality, the improved being as large as Cherries and of a most delicious quality.

The **Gem Everbearing Strawberry** is no doubt outstanding among the New Strawberries. The **Fairfax** and **Dorsett**, however, are valuable acquisitions and will do much to increase Strawberry consumption and bring better profits.

USUAL PLANTING DISTANCES

Apples.....	30 to 35 ft.	Cherries.....	20 to 25 ft.
Pears.....	20 to 25 ft.	Plums.....	15 to 20 ft.
Peaches.....	18 to 22 ft.		
Grapes, 8 ft. apart in row, rows about 6 ft. apart			
Gooseberries and Currants.....	4 ft. both ways		
Raspberries and Blackberries			
	3 to 4 ft. apart in row; rows 5 to 6 ft.		
Boysenberries and Youngberries			
	Same distances as Grapes		
Strawberries			
	12 to 18 in. apart in row; rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.		
Asparagus			
	12 to 18 in. in rows; row $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. each way		
Rhubarb.....	4 ft. each way		



A block of 300,000 young Peach Trees being grown for commercial orchard planting. This photograph was made in Midsummer, when the trees had three months more to grow.



YORKING *The Super Red U. S. Patented York Offering Greater Profits*

Read below excerpts from letters written by men who are authorities on fruits

NOTE—Where parent is mentioned in any of the letters below it has reference to the York Imperial Apple, as "YORKING" is a sport of this variety

Dean H. L. Price of V. P. I. Says "Yorking is a Great Improvement Over York"

Unquestionably, the limb in question is the tree bud mutation of the York Imperial Apple. It is a great improvement over its parent in color and I am personally satisfied that there is a marked difference in the foliage and a lesser difference in growth. I consider this sport of equal importance to the appearance of Starking, Richared, Blaxtaylor and other red fruited sporting forms.

(Signed) H. L. PRICE

Dean of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Blacksburg, Virginia

Prof. A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist, Considers Yorking a Real Find

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the trip Saturday and the opportunity to see the original tree from which you are propagating the Yorking. I think you have a real find in this bud sport and I do not hesitate to say that the growers should avail themselves of the opportunity of planting the Yorking when planting York Imperial trees. In my opinion a grower would make a grave mistake to plant the common York Imperial wherever the Yorking is available.

(Signed) A. H. TESKE, *Extension Horticulturist*

Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Virginia

A GREAT DISCOVERY

YORKING is from a sport bud found on a common York tree at Shippensburg, Penna. One limb on the tree bears typical York Apples which are solid red and color two weeks ahead of common Yorks. After young trees are grafted from the sport limb began bearing the same solid red fruit, a U. S. Patent was awarded the new, sensational red sport, which had been named YORKING.



Left to right: Dean H. L. Price, Dean of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., comparing the large, dark green foliage on the Sport Red York limb with the common York foliage. Professor A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist, for Virginia, comparing the solid red fruit on the sport limb with an average striped York

Insist on YORKING—Do Not Be Misled by a So-called "Just as Good" Claim

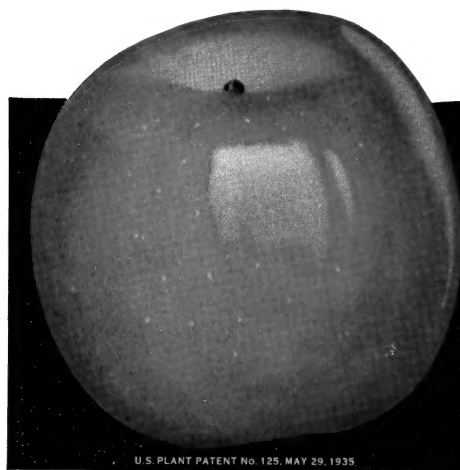
We Spare no Effort in Obtaining, Growing and Offering the Best



YORKING

The YORK SUPREME
U. S. PLANT PATENT No. 125

Read About THIS NEW
INTRODUCTION—Then Act



Yorking



York Imperial

The above print was made from a drawing of average samples of the fruit of YORKING and YORK. While every Yorking on the tree was a solid red, many of the Yorks were green and others only showed traces of red stripes

WILL REVOLUTIONIZE APPLE INDUSTRY

Where the York Imperial has been grown. The YORKING will not only displace the York, but will challenge other varieties over a greater area than the York has ever been grown.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES

1. **Color**—Every Apple being a Solid Red is a tremendous advantage.
2. **Colors Early**—Being able to harvest Yorking two weeks before the York, it enjoys advantage in price.
3. **Quicker Sales**—A basket or barrel of No. 1 Apples—every Apple being a solid red—will sell more readily than a basket or barrel containing just enough color to pass inspection.
4. **More No. 1 Apples**—There being no culls on account of lack in color, the pack will be much larger and the profit greater.
5. **Does Not Scald in Storage**—A disadvantage of the York, as well as other partially green varieties, is scalding when held late in storage. The Yorking has never been known to scald.
6. **Apparently More Prolific**—Because of having a larger leaf and more feeding capacity, it appears that the Yorking tree is going to be more productive, the fruit being uniform in size and in large volume.
7. **Protected by U. S. Patent**—The tremendous popularity of the Yorking will naturally bring claims of having something "JUST AS GOOD." However, the Yorking being protected by U. S. Patent No. 125, you are protected when you insist on Yorking, rejecting any so-called "JUST AS GOOD" offered as Red Yorks.

YORKING LOOKS GOOD TO PROF. H. E. KNOWLTON OF UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA

I have your recent letter together with specimens of York which you have designated as "Yorking." These Apples look good to me and I feel that this York strain has much promise and will be planted in the future in preference to the parent variety. We are anxious to get hold of some of these trees for testing purposes. Since the eastern part of West Virginia will most likely desire this variety, I think it is important that we get it under test as soon as possible.

(Signed) H. E. KNOWLTON, Department of Horticulture
West Virginia University, College of Agriculture

COPY TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING YORKING PATENT

Washington, D. C.
May 29, 1935

E. M. Quillen,
Care Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc.
Waynesboro, Va.

WE TAKE PLEASURE NOTIFYING YOU OF GRANT OF UNITED STATES PLANT PATENT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE COVERING YOUR RED YORK IMPERIAL APPLE STOP RECOGNIZED BY DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE AND UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE AS DISTINCT NEW VARIETY CHARACTERIZED BY UNIFORM FULL RED COLOR DEVELOPMENT WEEKS AHEAD OF NORMAL TYPE YORK

Mason Fenwick & Lawrence
Patent Attorneys

HON. HARRY F. BYRD HAS PLANTED NEARLY 40,000 WAYNESBORO TREES

Senator Byrd not only demands the best varieties, but the best trees. Now has in his various orchards nearly 40,000 Waynesboro Nursery Trees.

YORKING Is the Apple You Have Been Hoping For



SUMMER AND FALL APPLES

Our Trees are Double Inspected

Summer Varieties have been somewhat neglected and now offer greater promise than later ones. We recommend moderate planting of Summer and Early Fall Apples.

LISTED IN RIPENING ORDER

EARLY RED BIRD. Earliest Apple known, ripening a few days before the Close. Considerably larger than the Yellow Transparent. Glowing scarlet red. A new variety suitable for both home and market.

CLOSE. An early red Apple introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Ripens just ahead of the Yellow Transparent. Medium size, beautiful in appearance. An early and prolific bearer having great promise.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of splendid quality. The most extensively planted and best known early Apple in this section. Ripens 10 days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, creamy yellow, sub-acid. A very young bearer and one of the best home and market sorts.

LODI. A new early yellow Apple of the Yellow Transparent family; larger and firmer, ripening a few days later.

RED JUNE. An old-time early red Apple which is being gradually displaced by newer varieties.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size, roundish, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, rather acid, fine. Ripens 10 days later than Yellow Transparent and for three weeks afterward. Productive. An old-time favorite cooking Apple.

SUMMER YELLOW DELICIOUS. Closely resembles the Winter Yellow Delicious but ripens in late July. Best Golden Summer Apple of its season.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY. Medium sized, striped Midsummer Apple. Flesh white stained with red. Tree is vigorous and an early bearer.

MILTON. An early McIntosh possessing all the good qualities of the McIntosh and ripening in August. White, tender, crisp, juicy flesh. The fruit is covered with a very attractive pinkish-red.

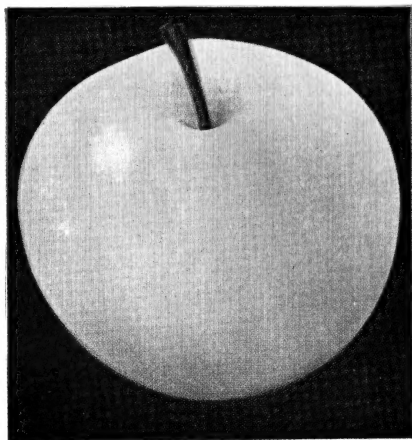
SMOKEHOUSE. Perhaps the oldest and best known Apple to the family orchard, too well known to require a description. We have the genuine old-time Smokehouse and if your trees are old, better have a few new ones coming on. August and September.

SUMMER RAMBO. An old time Apple that should be in every orchard. Large, red striped. Ripens in August and September and is the largest and best quality Summer Apple of its season.

MAIDEN BLUSH. The well known Summer variety, uniformly large and smooth, beautifully flushed with red on yellow; round, flesh tender, pleasant flavor. Especially useful in the home orchard and for market purposes, because of its attractiveness and heavy crops. August and September.

WILLIAMS RED. Large, red striped. Excellent cooking and commercial variety. September.

FALL PIPPIN. For local market and home use. Clear yellow, large; fine quality for eating and cooking. Tree hardy and a good bearer.



Lodi

FALL CHEESE. A popular Virginia home orchard variety. Green background, red striped; sub-acid; rich aroma. Late Fall. Should be in every home orchard.

BONUM. A variety originated in North Carolina. Medium in size, red, ripening in late Fall. Extremely popular in parts of Virginia and North Carolina.

NEW RED DUCHESS. Has 100 per cent more color than the old Duchess. See page 8.

WEALTHY. Late Fall. Bright red; medium to large. Popular Apple of its season. Early bearer, very prolific and very hardy.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

One Tree Orchard

Surely you would like Apples throughout the season, but possibly have only limited space. If so, we have good news for you. For meeting such needs, we are now grafting from three to five varieties of Apples on one tree—furnishing fruit from the earliest to the latest.

Such a tree is not only practical, but interesting—demanding attention and causing much comment.

TOWN TALK TREE. Five varieties on one tree—furnishing Apples from early July until the latest Winter is gone.

QUADRUPLE TREE. Four varieties on one tree—also furnishing fruit Early Summer, Late Summer, Fall, and Winter.

TRIPLE TREE. Three varieties on one tree—Early Summer, Fall, and Winter.

Each variety represents the best of its season. Surely you can find space for a pair of these unusual trees.

Why Plant Our Trees?

Our soil especially suited for growing Fruit Trees and we can furnish the best at reasonable prices. We are located in the heart of the commercial fruit section, where varieties can be studied in bearing orchards.

Mass Production—We grow Fruit Trees in large quantities, saving on cost.

We Are Trained Nurserymen and know how to grow and handle trees.

Sold Nearby—We concentrate on selling our stock in Virginia and adjoining States, saving on transportation.

Our Service Good—With our stock goes dependable and prompt service.

Prices Reasonable—We do not attempt to appeal to planters by unreasonably low prices. Our appeal is good trees at fair prices, rather than cheapening quality to make prices lower.

Our Guarantee Means Something—We are established Nurserymen with large holdings.

Our stock gives satisfactory results because we have the facilities to grow good trees and serve you.



APPLES

WINTER VARIETIES

A large percent of all Apples planted is in Winter varieties because of their being best suited for storage and having a longer marketing season.

OUR VARIETIES CAREFULLY SELECTED

From hundreds and hundreds of known varieties, most of which we have carefully studied, we have selected and are offering the ones we consider most desirable. Many of the varieties we eliminated have some merits but are not offered because of better varieties.

Do not be disappointed if you do not find listed the Old Family Favorite, for most likely you will find that we offer something better to take its place.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN (NEWTOWN PIPPIN). Yellowish green, medium size. Late keeper; crisp and tender. Its culture is limited to a few localities, growing to perfection in Albemarle County, Virginia, where it is extensively grown.

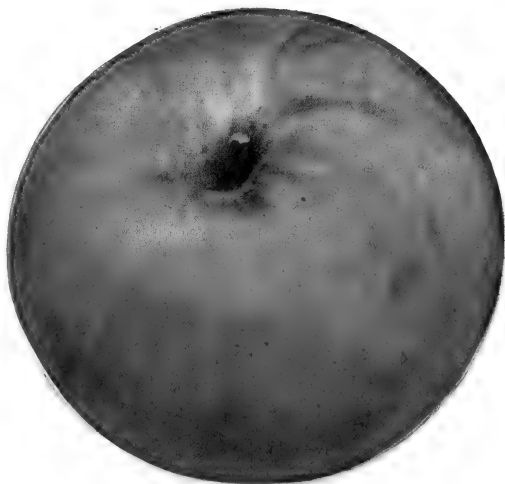
BALDWIN. An old-time Winter red Apple in New York and New England States, where it is grown commercially, but a Fall Apple in Virginia, where it is planted only for home use. Too well known to require further description.

BEN DAVIS. Medium size; red striped. Early bearer. Has been a money maker for many orchardists, but being of poor quality, it is no longer planted other than as a pollinator.

CORTLAND. An improved McIntosh. Later, better keeper, larger, deeper red, firmer, better shipper.

DELICIOUS. Well known Winter variety. Large, red striped; almost sweet. One of the most popular varieties until the New Red Strains were introduced. We recommend the New Red Strains instead of the Standard Delicious. See comparison on page 8.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Possibly the best known Yellow Apple. Rich, spicy flavor. Excellent for cooking as well as eating from hand.



Turley

GRIMES GOLDEN, Double Worked. Lives longer. The Grimes wood is more subject to root rot than most varieties and Standard Grimes trees are considered short lived. By top-working Grimes on another more resistant wood, the life of the tree is extended. Double Worked Grimes costs a few cents more per tree, but may mean several additional crops and an excellent investment. We attempt to grow Double Worked Grimes only for commercial growers who realize and appreciate their advantage. It is important that you place your order early in the season for Double Worked Grimes.

HYSLOP CRAB. Most popular of the Crabs. Small, red striped. Used for jellies and pickles.

JONATHAN. A well known standard commercial variety. Medium size; greenish background, red cheek, white flesh. Ready for market early Winter. Still popular as a commercial variety. However, we now recommend the New Red Jonathan. See page 8.

KING DAVID. Medium sized, red striped early Winter variety. Comes on the market just after the Fall and before the late Winter Apples.

LADY. Small, golden background, red blush; highly flavored; excellent quality. Extremely popular for decoration purposes on dining room and dining car tables and eating from hand. The fruit is rare and sells for unusually high prices.

LOWRY. An Apple of which Virginia is proud, because of its being one of the finest Apples grown and having originated here in Virginia. See page 8 for Lowry in color and further description.

MACOUN. A late McIntosh possessing better color and better keeping qualities than the Standard McIntosh; also hangs on the tree later.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A seedling of Winesap, greatly resembling the mother tree, but growing more vigorously and bearing larger fruit. A large red Apple of good appearing, eating and keeping qualities. Has the fault of being a shy bearer.

McINTOSH. One of the most popular red, Winter varieties in the New England States, where it is extensively planted. Not generally planted in Virginia and adjoining States because of its maturing too early for Winter storage.



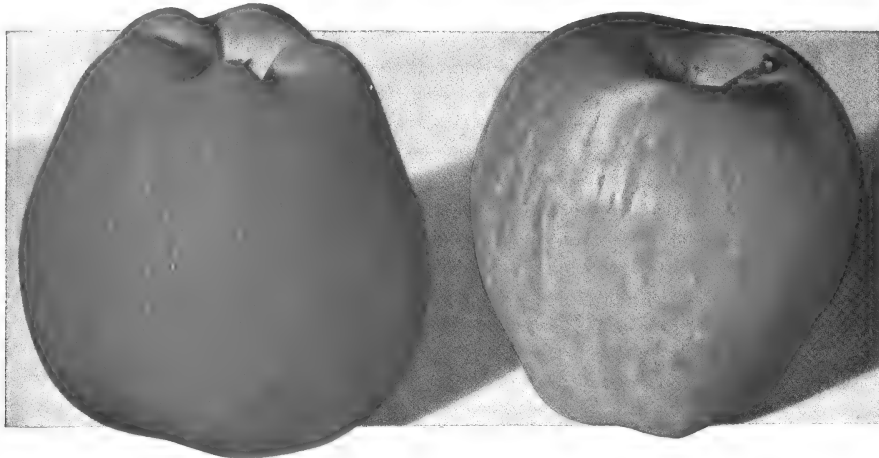
Virginia Winesap

(Continued on page 10)



New, Early Coloring Double Red Strains

The color print below is as true a reproduction of the real fruit as an artist's brush can paint. There is no exaggeration or attempt to mislead. You be the judge as to which to plant



Solid Red Delicious. Early Color, Late August.

Common Delicious. Late Color, Late September

The New Red Strains of Delicious acquire their full color in August; the Common Delicious not before the middle of September. Solid Red Apples bring more money than green ones and cost no more to grow. A large percentage of the crop can be packed as fewer go into the cull pile. Plant the New Double Red Varieties for greater profit.

In addition to the **YORKING** we offer and recommend the following New Double Red Strains:

NEW RED DELICIOUS

NORTHWESTERN STRAIN

A Super Color and Top Quality Delicious

The well-known variety, the best seller of all Apples, grown commercially in all Apple belts in the United States.

This variety has all of the good qualities of the Common Delicious—the Solid Red Delicious is fast taking the place of the common variety in the commercial field. The Solid Red Delicious colors two weeks ahead of the common variety—a solid red with no stripes. It can be picked hard ripe and have its full color. The storage qualities of this variety are excellent.

VANCE DELICIOUS

A SUPER STRAIN OF THE NEW RED DELICIOUS

Originated as a sport in the orchard of R. G. Vance in Albemarle County, Virginia. Has advantage over the other Red Strains by coloring earlier. Equals all other Red Strains in size and quality, having a decided advantage by coloring fully ten days ahead of other Strains of Red Delicious. We consider this the best of all the New Red Delicious Strains.

NEW RED DUCHESS

The old Duchess was a good Fall Apple in its day, but we find the New Solid Red Duchess such an improvement that we have now discontinued offering the old strain. Medium size, solid bright red in color. Medium acid. Excellent for cooking. The New Solid Red Duchess colors early in the season, making possible early marketing, before the market is glutted with less desirable varieties.

NEW RED JONATHAN

Differs from the Standard Jonathan only by having more color and coloring earlier in the season. The Jonathan continues to be one of our most popular commercial varieties. Its color is never bad, even when left on the tree until full ripe, but then it does not keep so well. The New Red Jonathan colors earlier and can be picked solid red before full ripe. This results in better keeping qualities and also prevents losses from dropping and wind storms. When considering planting Jonathan, by all means plant our New Double Red Strain. Becoming one of the most popular of the Red Strains. Especially recommended as a cross pollinizer.

LOWRY

A Virginia Origination, Becoming a Nationally Recognized Variety

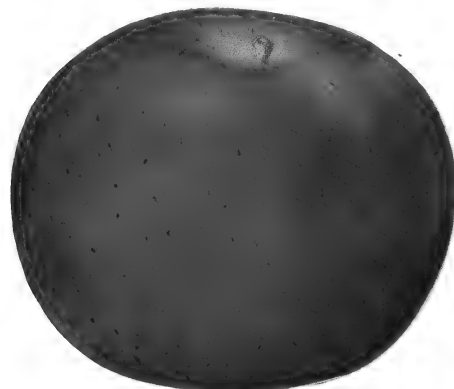
Now one of the most popular commercial varieties wherever grown, the Lowry originated at a high altitude on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge in Nelson County. It is possibly the most promising variety Virginia has ever introduced.

The Lowry Apple is sub-acid, bordering on sweet; very juicy and full of sugar; of mahogany red color covered with small white specks. It has a semi-long stem, and is a medium heavy bearer and a sure one. The yield of the Lowry will be as large as that of any other variety grown commercially in this section. The tree is a strong grower and an early bearer.

For many years the planting of Lowry was limited to Virginia, but within recent years the variety has become nationally recognized and it is now being planted in almost all commercial Apple sections of the United States. The Lowry is recommended both as a commercial and home orchard variety.

ALMOST A SURE BEARER

Being most hardy in bud and frequently known to have forced out retarded buds after the first crop had been killed—still producing a full crop of fruit.



Lowry



NEW RED McINTOSH

Identically the same as its parent variety with the exception of more color and earlier coloring.

NEW RED ROME

THE NORTHWESTERN STRAIN OF THE NEW SOLID RED ROME

A comparison of the old Rome Beauty and the **NEW RED ROME**, when graded by the Northwest Packing Rules:

	<i>Extra Fancy</i>	<i>Fancy</i>	<i>"C"</i>	<i>Grade</i>
RED ROME	84%	14%	2%	
Standard Rome	26%	61%	13%	

No further proof should be necessary to establish the advantage of planting New Red Rome in preference to the Standard Rome.

Description of Red Rome—A brilliant solid red Rome Beauty that produces over 50 per cent more Extra Fancy Apples for color grade than the common Rome Beauty. A beautiful Apple, it has all the productiveness and other characteristics of the common Rome Beauty, and in addition a greatly superior color. The Red Rome will probably, in a short time, replace the common Rome Beauty wherever the latter is grown.

The old Rome Beauty has been a leading commercial variety in Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia. It would be planted more generally if it were not for its one fault—lack of color. The New Red Rome and Gallia Beauty are richly colored and are taking its place.

GALLIA BEAUTY

AN OHIO STRAIN OF THE RED ROME

Considered by some as the best of the Red Romes. Fruit colors a brilliant, bright red without trace of stripe.

NEW RED SPY

A great improvement over the old variety, Northern Spy. This new variety is a solid red with no stripes; this makes it possible for the grower to pick earlier. This new variety has all of the good qualities of the old Northern Spy—but the advantage of better color.

NEW RED STAYMAN

RED AS THE WINESAP AND YET A STAYMAN

The New Solid Red Stayman is a sport of the Standard Stayman. It has all the good qualities of the Stayman and none of its bad ones.

Has 100 per cent more color. That means twice as many No. 1 Apples and a lot more profit.

Does not crack on the tree or scald in storage. Even these two advantages would more than justify the small difference in cost. During rainy seasons the Stayman often cracks badly. When held late in storage, it scalds, while the New Red Stayman does neither.

Can you imagine a good reason for planting the Standard Stayman when the New Red Stayman trees can be had at no extra cost?

"Senator Harry F. Byrd of Winchester, Va., reports after having planted 40,000 Waynesboro Nursery Trees over the past twenty years"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 12, 1940

The Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc.,
Waynesboro, Virginia

Dear Sirs:

It gives me pleasure to state that I have been dealing with your Nursery for many years and have found your trees true to name, well grown, and entirely satisfactory in every respect.

You have been very accommodating and trustworthy in the prompt delivery of all orders.

I have a large quantity of your trees in bearing and find them very satisfactory.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Harry F. Byrd

NEW RED STAYMAN

**EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 88%**

**FANCY
GRADE 9%**

**C. GRADE
3%**

STANDARD STAYMAN

**EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 43%**

**FANCY
GRADE 41%**

**C. GRADE
16%**

AVERAGE COLOR and GRADES



WINTER VARIETIES

(Continued from page 7)

MOTHER. Medium sized red late Fall or early Winter variety. One of the latest Apples to bloom. Seldom killed by late Spring frosts.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Medium to large, a clear greenish yellow. For eating and cooking. Tree is not an early bearer but is hardy, prolific and long lived.

PARAGON. Resembles Mammoth Black Twig very much but is a better bearer. We recommend in preference to the Mammoth Black Twig.

ROME BEAUTY. Uniformly large, smooth; shaded and striped with bright red. Flesh tender, keen. A splendid Winter variety that has not been given the credit it merits. Blooms late and seldom fails. Always sells for as much as most other standard varieties. We, however, recommend the New Red Rome Strains instead. See page 9.

STAYMAN WINESAP. One of the best known, most popular commercial varieties. Medium to large, conical, yellowish green background, red striped. Flesh fine and crisp, highly flavored. One of the most delicious Apples grown. See page 9 for description of New Red Stayman, which has 100 per cent more color.

SWEET PARADISE. Excellent quality; greenish yellow; sweet. Medium size.

TURLEY. A new Stayman Winesap with more color than the Stayman and can be harvested earlier. Tree is a vigorous grower and early bearer. Fruit does not crack on tree, as is sometimes the case with the Stayman. The Turley originated in Indiana and has proven extremely popular wherever it has been planted.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY. A native of the State; an Apple of which Virginia is proud. Late Fall and early Winter. Resembling Red Delicious in quality and shape, but darker color. Excellent quality.

WINESAP. A variety that has probably done as much as any other Apple in winning a reputation for Virginia Apples on all the markets of the world. Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow, flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. November to May.

WINTER BANANA. A large golden yellow late Fall and early Winter Apple. Vigorous grower, early bearer, excellent quality.



New Red Rome

YELLOW DELICIOUS. Conical-shaped, golden yellow Delicious, somewhat resembling Grimes Golden but larger. An early, prolific bearer. Popular as a home orchard variety, as well as a profitable commercial Apple. Recommended as a cross pollener.

YORK IMPERIAL. Undoubtedly the most extensively planted commercial Apple in the famous Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge area of Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Greenish yellow background, red striped cheek. Prolific bearer; excellent keeper. In recent years the York Imperial is being replaced with its offspring, Yorking—a Solid Red York. See pages 4 and 5.

YORKING. A sport of the York Imperial, differing by being a solid red and coloring two weeks earlier. See Yorking in natural color on page 5.

Dear Sirs:

August 21, 1940

Please send me your price list on Fruit Trees for Fall 1940 and Spring 1941. The trees and berries I received from you Fall of 1939 have a good growth. Look like they have been set 2 or 3 years. Only lost 3 trees and the extra trees more than replaced them.

Ernest J. Beicher,
Early, S. C., R. No. 3

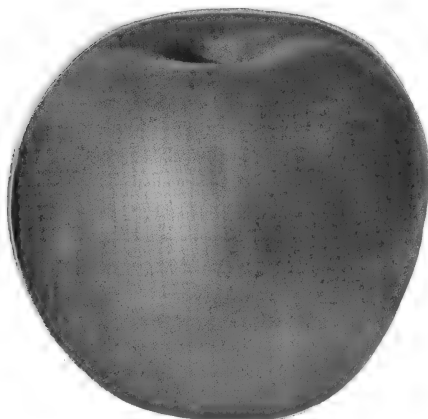
Excerpt from *Extension Division News* published by Virginia Department of Agriculture

Plants and Plantings

Many people make the serious mistake of buying cheap plants, believing them to be "bargains." Too often this type of plant proves to be the most expensive in the end. Frequently, unreliable nurseries and salesmen who do not represent any particular nursery offer stock at prices far below that asked by reliable concerns. The result is usually stock of poor quality infested with insects and diseases and seldom true to name. Some general rules for purchasing nursery stock may be followed profitably.

1. Buy only from a reliable nursery. This does not mean that the nursery should be a large one but that it should be quite widely known and its stock have a good reputation.

2. Do not purchase stock from salesmen who do not represent reliable companies, who make exaggerated claims for their stock, or for future service. Certain salesmen guarantee to care for the trees, pruning and spraying, for a specified number of years; but this service is seldom, if ever, rendered, once the money is collected from the buyer.



New Red Jonathan



PEACHES—For a Quick Profitable Crop

Peaches Are Profitable—Coming into bearing early and always in demand.

Peaches Afford Quick Returns—A properly cared for Peach orchard, properly located, usually begins to bring in returns at three years.

A Sure Crop—A properly located Peach orchard seldom fails affording an income each year.

Peaches in Ready Demand—The fruit is most generally in demand at good prices, since the crops in various communities ripen at different times—preventing congested markets.

Better Markets—The rapid increase in the population of the South, caused by manufacturing coming to the South, has greatly strengthened our Southern markets. Good roads and trucks have made it possible for markets, large and small, to daily have fresh fruit from the orchard, greatly increasing consumption. This has also made it advisable to plant a larger assortment of varieties ripening over a longer period. The future in Peach growing in suitable locations in Virginia and adjoining States is most encouraging.

Start with Dependable Trees—We have found that the old-time Native Seedling Peach affords the best root stock we can obtain and that our sandy loam soil grows a much more fibrous, vigorous root system than clay soil. We have also found that the only possible way to grow Peach Trees true to name is to grow them ourselves, cutting buds from bearing orchards, which is made possible by our being located near the commercial Peach belt of Virginia, where we can not only cut buds from bearing orchards but can study the varieties to know what to grow and recommend for various markets. With these natural advantages and the experience we have had in growing millions of trees, we are able to grow and furnish trees of the highest quality, true to name, and render the best of service.

We Offer the Following Choice Varieties:

ALTON. First early White Peach of good quality. Large, firm, red cheek, prolific bearer. Ideal to follow Red Bird where it is desired to have Peaches ripening in succession.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large size, white skin with deep red cheek, white flesh, firm and fine flavor; heavy bearer. Best canning qualities of any Peach on the market. Fruit ripens early part of August. Freestone.

BRACKETT. An improved Elberta ripening a few days later; same size, better color and better quality. Will hang on the tree longer and will hold up for a longer time after being picked.



Belle of Georgia



Elberta

CARMAN. One of the heaviest bearers, large size, creamy white, reddish cheek on sunny side. Semi-free. Ripens about middle of July.

CHAMPION. White semi-free with red cheek. Will stand more cold when in bloom than most varieties. It has been a money maker for the growers, especially for local and roadside markets. Late July.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. An excellent home orchard variety because of its canning quality and Peachy flavor. Yellow, freestone, large and sweet. Early August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. An old-time yellow freestone. Good quality and popular as a home and roadside market variety. Late August.

CUMBERLAND. Large semi-free; white flesh. Belle of Georgia type, ripening three weeks earlier. Excellent quality.

EARLY ELBERTA. Very popular at one time because of its name, but has been forced to give way to Hale-Haven and other varieties of better quality ripening early August.

EARLY ROSE. Rich, delicious, sweet flavor. Attractive flaming cherry red. Very early.

ELBERTA. The most extensively planted Peach, serving as a standard from which the quality and ripening periods of other varieties are reckoned. While Elberta continues to be the leading commercial variety, earlier yellow freestone varieties of better quality are gaining in popularity. Until the newer varieties are better known, Elberta will continue to be the leader. Middle August.

GAGE ELBERTA. Can be best described by quoting Dr. L. E. Scott, of the Experiment Station at Columbia, S. C.:

"The Gage or Gage Elberta was found in an Elberta block in Illinois, apparently free from an attack of bacteriosis that was severe in that locality. The Gage is an Elberta type Peach, although a distinct variety, both in tree and fruit characteristics, ripening five days after Elberta, so that there is some overlapping of the harvest season. It has been found not entirely resistant to bacteriosis, but it is much less susceptible than Elberta, and has not been observed with a severe attack. The foliage is particularly vigorous, seeming to withstand adverse conditions such as arsenical injury and drought. The tree is unique in growth, extremely spreading in habit, so that the scaffold limbs often grow out horizontally from the trunk. Production has been comparable to that of the heaviest producing varieties. The fruit qualities are good, the Peach larger than Elberta under similar conditions, developing extremely high color and of equally good edible and shipping characters. The Gage is probably the best bet for the grower who wants to extend the Elberta season."

Our Peach Trees are propagated from Virginia's most profitable orchards.



Waynesboro Peaches • Budded from Bearing Orchards



Gage Elberta

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A Peach of the Elberta type ripening with Carman. Yellow, freestone; good shipper and better quality than Elberta. Golden Jubilee was introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station for the purpose of supplying the market with a yellow freestone at a time when other good Peaches are not available.

GREENSBORO. Large yellow with splashes of bright red. A beautiful Peach in appearance; flesh white; very juicy; good quality for an early Peach. Semi-free. Very hardy in bud.

HALE. A large, yellow, freestone Peach of the Elberta type. Excellent shipper, selling for top prices. Trees rather dwarf growers.

HALE-HAVEN. Large, yellow, freestone. A cross between the Hale and South Haven. One of the most promising new varieties. Originated by the Michigan Experiment Station. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Elberta.

HEATH CLING (WHITE HEATH, etc.). An old-time favorite clingstone, very much in demand for pickling and canning. Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. Last of September to the first of October.

HILEY. A seedling of the Belle of Georgia, ripening two weeks earlier. Excellent quality, fair shipper. White, freestone.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Solid red clingstone, red to the stone, firm and juicy, medium to large. One of the best pickle Peaches grown, sure cropper. A long-lived tree. Especially popular in sections where other varieties are frost killed. September.

KRUMMEL (KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER). Large, yellow, with red cheek. One of the best and most popular late freestones, ripening early in October.

LATE ELBERTA. Yellow, freestone ripening two weeks later than Standard Elberta. Popular because of ripening at a time when good Peaches are scarce. Both a shipper and home orchard variety.

MAYFLOWER. Medium size red clingstone of poor quality, but always sells because of being the first on the market. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

MIKADO. At last we have a yellow, semi-free Peach of good quality, ripening thirty days ahead of the Elberta. Plant Mikado to follow Red Bird. The New York Experiment Station reports the Mikado best meeting the demand for a good, early, yellow Peach, the quality being even better than that of the Elberta.

RED BIRD. Firm, large, red clingstone, white meat. Ripens a few days later than Mayflower and in spite of its lacking quality, is a money maker. Even a better shipper than Elberta and because of earliness, sells much higher.

ROBERTA. A late Elberta ripening two weeks later than the Standard Elberta—prolonging the Elberta season. Same quality and appearance.

ROCHESTER. At one time a popular yellow, semi-free, ripening in late July. Has been largely replaced by the Golden Jubilee, which is a few days earlier and has better quality.

SALWEY. Large yellow with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy. One of the best late Peaches, ripening in September. Freestone.

SHIPPER'S LATE RED. Resembles Hale, ripening one week later than Elberta; larger, better quality and a better shipper. This promising variety originated in Indiana and is still new in Virginia and adjoining states. The oldest and largest plantings of this variety are in the vicinity of Romney, West Virginia, where it is most popular.

SLAPPY. Yellow freestone, medium size, sweet, highly flavored and one of the best canners. Ranks with Belle of Georgia as a local market Peach. We especially recommend the Slappy for the home orchard.

SOUTH HAVEN. Firm, yellow freestone. Good quality; medium size, good shipper. Ripens ten days ahead of Elberta. Recently introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station. One of the leading commercial varieties of its season.

STUMP. Old-time, white Peach. Large, round, white with red cheek, flesh white, deliciously flavored and juicy. Freestone. Very large and splendid variety for home orchards. Early September.

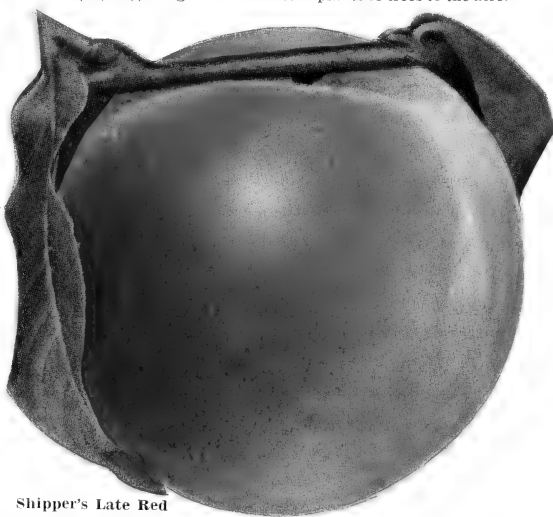
VALIANT. A Canadian variety having good promise. Yellow freestone. Elberta type; good size, better quality and ten days earlier.

VEDETTE. Introduced by the Vineland Experiment Station of Ontario, Canada, to meet the requirements of an early, yellow, freestone Peach of better quality than Elberta. Resembles Elberta and ripens three weeks earlier.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

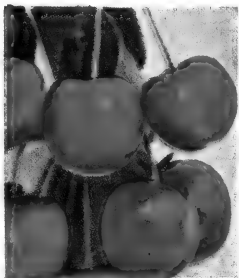
Distance	(Square System)	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way		43,560
3 feet apart each way		4,840
5 feet apart each way		1,745
7 feet apart each way		888
10 feet apart each way		435
12 feet apart each way		305
15 feet apart each way		193
18 feet apart each way		134
20 feet apart each way		108
25 feet apart each way		69
30 feet apart each way		48
35 feet apart each way		35
40 feet apart each way		27

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are; number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Shipper's Late Red

On suitable land Peaches offer quick and profitable returns.



Sweet September



Greenwood



Napoleon

CHERRIES—Much in Demand

There are few better fruits than the Cherries and very few fruits more easily grown. Up until the past few years, Cherries had not been commercially grown in the East, but large canneries have been offering good prices for improved Cherries and more have been planted the past ten years than ever before. The new process of freezing and storing Cherries, thus preserving them for future sale, has also been an important factor in widening the market for Cherries, and growers are finding this a profitable fruit.

Cherries are divided into two distinct types, the Sours and the Sweets. The Sours are more generally grown and better known in the South. The Sour varieties can be grown in almost any kind of soil that will grow Apples. They come into bearing when young and require little attention. The Large Montmorency and Early Richmond are the most popular of the Sour varieties.

The Sweet varieties are not yet so well known in the South, but can be successfully grown in most of our Southern states. The Sweet varieties are the best commercially. Our Virginia Sweet Cherries are among the first to come on the market and always demand a fancy price. Gov. Wood (Wax), Napoleon (Wax), Black Tartarian, Lambert and Bing are the best known and most popular, but the Greenwood, which is commercially grown in Albemarle County, is demanding considerable attention in other localities.

We call your special attention to two new Sweet Cherries—the Seneca and Sweet September.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An old time choice Sour variety, exceedingly productive and reliable, with dark red fruits of medium size, sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. The largest and best of the Sour varieties, and the most extensively planted commercial variety. A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. An upright grower, hardy, heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond.

SWEET CHERRIES

BING. A popular commercial Sweet Cherry, originated in Oregon, but being replaced in Virginia by the Greenwood. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality.

BLACK TARTARIAN. One of the best Sweet Cherries. Purplish red Cherries of medium size and excellent quality. Trees are fruitful, healthy, and regular bearers.

GOVERNOR WOOD (Wax). The early Wax Cherry. Light yellow; extremely sweet, juicy, rich flavor. Good size, finest quality. Tree vigorous and productive. A variety no home orchard should be without.

LAMBERT. Large, dark purple, sweet, firm and rich. Prolific bearer, splendid quality.

NAPOLÉON (Wax). The large, late golden variety of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for a market variety; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in June.

New Varieties of Sweet Cherries

GREENWOOD. Very large, dark purple. Firm and good shipper. Often tops the New York market. The Greenwood is extremely popular in Albemarle County, Virginia, where it is the leading commercial variety. Its one fault is that it will crack and rot during a wet season.

SENECA. Introduced by the New York State Experiment Station, and described as follows by the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association:

"Seneca is so remarkable in one character at least, earliness, that it is bound to be a great acquisition to Cherry growing. Its fruits ripen in the first weeks of June, more than two weeks earlier than Black Tartarian, the standard early Cherry. The Cherries resemble those of Black Tartarian in being large, round-cordate, purple-black, with juicy, melting flesh, and a rich, sweet flavor. The pit is free and the skin does not crack. The tree is very vigorous, productive, and has an upright-spreading growth. Seneca is one of the Station's most notable additions to varieties of hardy fruits."

Sweet September

(U. S. Plant Patent No. 94)

THE AMAZING NEW FALL BEARING CHERRY

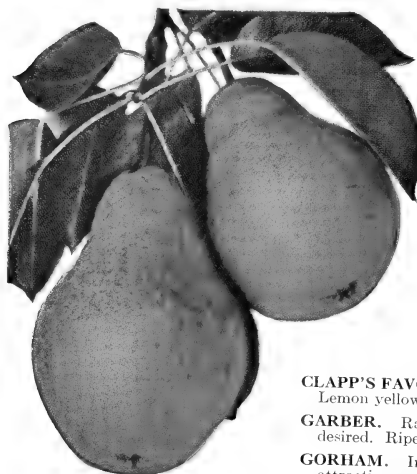
Produces deliciously sweet bright red Cherries, which ripen from about September 1st until the snow flies. Apparently free from rot, leaf spot and curculio injury.

The young trees start to yield some fruit the second or third year after planting and produce heavy annual crops thereafter.

The fruits are an attractive medium dark red, and the quality is excellent for eating fresh and for canning.

It is a remarkable fact that the original tree, which now stands about 30 feet high and approximately the same measurement across, has produced a crop year after year, even as high as 15 bushels as it did in 1932, with practically all fruits sound and perfect in every way, no worms, rot or leaf spot, without ever having been sprayed.

Here is a fruit that every home owner should have in his dooryard to extend the season for sweet Cherries through the late Summer and Autumn. It will find ready sale on the Roadside Market and at a time when the market season is at its height and the fruits can be sold over a long period of time as they do not rot but hang on the tree until picked.



Gorham

PEARS *Under Planted*

Twenty-five or thirty years ago some varieties of Pears were over-planted. In recent years they have been considerably under-planted. We predict moderate commercial planting on suitable locations will prove profitable, since Pears are scarce and in ready demand at fair prices.

Considerable improvement has been made in varieties, especially in the Cayuga, an improved Seckel; and the Gorham, an improved Bartlett. Every home orchard should have an assortment of Pears for home use. From our list a selection can be made suitable for both home and market.

BARTLETT. The best seller of the early Pears. Large, rich, golden yellow; thin skinned, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Tree a strong grower, bears young and abundantly.

CAYUGA. An improved Seckel possessing all the good qualities of the popular old Seckel, but is much larger. Equally as resistant to blight.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Very good quality, usually the first on the market. Lemon yellow faintly splashed with crimson.

GARBER. Rapid grower; good quality. Splendid where assortment is desired. Ripens in September.

GORHAM. Improved Bartlett with the same high quality and attractive appearance. Ripens two weeks later and keeps much longer. Excellent flavor. White, tender, juicy flesh. Less subject to blight than the Bartlett.

KIEFFER. The most extensively planted late Pear. Profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; of extraordinary size and beauty.

SECKEL (Sugar Pear). Small, rich golden brown; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Regarded as the standard of excellence among Pears.

GROW MORE PLUMS

They are delicious, easily grown, and have a good local demand at a satisfactory price. Plums have many uses—including eating from hand, preserving, canning, drying, etc. Trees require little space, bear young, and most generally are annual, prolific bearers.

We recommend planting a good assortment for home use and suggest moderate commercial planting for local and roadside markets.

ABUNDANCE. One of the well known Japanese varieties. Lemon yellow ground, over-spread with bright cherry. A heavy bloomer. Large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich, and highly aromatic; abundant and annual bearer; vigorous, upright grower. August.

BURBANK. A long-standing favorite. One of the best of the Japanese varieties. Large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; deep yellow flesh, very sweet, with a peculiar, agreeable flavor. A straggling grower, usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens in August.

GERMAN PRUNE. A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for canning and preserving. Large, long oval, purple. Flesh firm, sweet, and pleasant, separating from the stone. Hardy and in constant demand. Moderate grower. September.

GREEN GAGE. An old-fashioned favorite once found in every garden, well known in all sections, and a good seller in this vicinity. Still retains a high reputation second to none of the new and improved varieties.

RED JUNE. An early red Japanese Plum. Usually a sure-cropper because of its late bloom. Very good variety of its season.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. This variety has been a standard for years and is the most extensively planted Plum in this section. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere Plums will grow. Sure demand at local markets.

STANLEY PRUNE. Introduced by the New York Experiment Station and recommended as one of the best of all the Prunes. Excellent for cooking and eating from hand. Vigorous, annual bearer. Large, dark blue; juicy, fine-grained, tender, and sweet. Very best quality. Midseason.

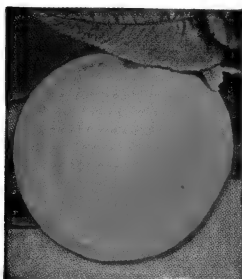
WICKSON. Very large, deep maroon-red. Popular because of its enormous size, but considered a shy bearer.



Stanley Prune



Wickson



Superb Apricot

The tree is hardy and productive, justifying all that the name **Sure-Crop** implies. The flesh of the fruit is white, juicy, fine grained, tender, sweet, aromatic, and very good in quality.

The **Sure-Crop** has been thoroughly tested out by the New York Fruit Testing Association and is pronounced the best white flesh Nectarine so far planted on the station grounds. This variety has also been carefully tested in our test orchards and has been bearing regularly fruit of the highest quality. If you can grow Peaches, there is no reason why you should not grow Nectarines.

APRICOTS

We offer the **Superb**, a hardy Russian Strain, being most hardy of all, bearing when others fail. Fruit medium size, golden, free-stone, excellent quality. Can be grown anywhere Peaches are hardy.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is another delicious fruit too seldom grown in the East. The Nectarine is scarcely more than a fuzzless Peach. The tree, habits, and the quality of the fruit are very much like those of the Peach with the exception of the fruit being smooth like a Plum.

Great improvements have been made in the varieties of Nectarines in the last few years. We offer the **Sure-Crop**, which was imported from New Zealand by the United States Department of Agriculture. The fruit is large, bright red, and has a very pleasant flavor.

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QUINCES

If you enjoy Quinces, you should grow them as they are seldom found on the market, not because of lack of demand but because of planters are growing them. Surely there is money in growing Quinces at \$3.00 or \$4.00 per bushel—the price often asked for them when available at all. Plant Quinces for at least home use and a few extra for local market. We offer the Orange and Champion the two most popular.

ORANGE. Large, orange-shaped, fine, golden, firm flesh of excellent flavor. The finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young, are very productive. Best known of all the Quinces.

CHAMPION. Flavor equal to that of the Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later. Strong tree, free grower, more like an Apple than a Quince. Usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive and of the largest size, flesh cooks very tender, free from hard spots or cores found in some varieties.

JAPANESE QUINCE

Small, shrub-like tree. Begins bearing very young; large, golden, highly flavored fruit which makes excellent jelly. In addition to producing valuable fruit, the trees are ornamental when in bloom.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY

Not recommended as a commercial crop, but has a place about the home, especially in poultry lots, where it furnishes an abundance of delicious fruit which the poultry relishes and thrives on. We offer the Hardy Russian Everbearing Variety.

FIGS

Figs have been very little planted in this section, but are becoming better known and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are hardy in Eastern Virginia and along the Atlantic Seaboard as far north as Baltimore. The Celestial is the most popular variety, with the Brown Turkey as second.

CELESTIAL. Hardest and most popular of all Figs. Can be grown far outside the usual limits of culture; prolific. Medium size; light violet with bloom; sweet and excellent.

BROWN TURKEY. Large, dark brown skin covered with thick blue bloom; flesh red, very delicious flavor. One of the hardest varieties.

ASPARAGUS

We cannot imagine any plant more easily grown than Asparagus, its chief requirement being a deep, fertile soil.

When grown commercially, Asparagus is planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. When grown for home use, it may be planted in a bed or border.

We grow and offer exclusively the **NEW, PEDIGREED WASHINGTON VARIETY**, which is resistant to rust.

One hundred plants will furnish your table with fresh Asparagus Tips for 6 weeks in early Spring.

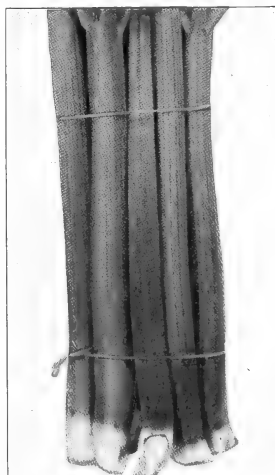
RHUBARB

Every gardener like a dozen or so bunches of Rhubarb. It does well here, but many planters have neglected planting it. Commercial gardeners find it a profitable crop. Rhubarb affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant 4 feet apart each way.

VICTORIA. Immense long stalks of a cherry red color. A most popular variety. Our stock entirely made up of strong, vigorous roots, assuring immediate, sturdy growth.



Washington Asparagus



Victoria Rhubarb

BOHEMIAN HORSERADISH

A new introduction, finer grained and considered much better than the old variety. Valuable as a seasoning for meats and as a relish.

SAGE

An old-time herb which is still much in demand for seasoning meats. Half a dozen plants, growing in a nook in your garden will provide for the family's requirements.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

The culture of this delicious fruit has been somewhat curtailed because many who are not familiar with it have attempted to compare it with our native Persimmon. It is regarded by many as being a tropica fruit. While it will grow in more tropical climates it can also be grown in Virginia and along the coastline much farther north.

The Japanese Persimmon is a large, delicious fruit. The Tano-Nashi variety, which we grow and recommend, is roundish conical in shape, is bright red when full ripe, and seedless.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Have long been popular garden bush fruits—the Currants for fine jellies and Gooseberries for good old Gooseberry pie. Unfortunately, these two excellent fruits are somewhat restricted in certain localities because of their foliage serving as a host for the White Pine Blister.

Currants

RED CROSS. A good, vigorous growing bush. Large berries, clusters of good size, perfection in quality; excellent for culinary purposes.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor. Ripens early.

Gooseberries

DOWNING. A large, handsome light green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. An excellent sort for family or market use.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort. Vigorous grower. Fruits of medium size, smooth, light red and tender.

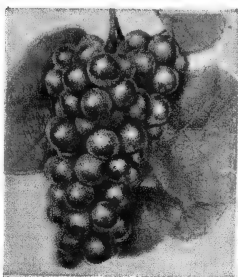
BORDEAUX MIXTURE. An excellent fungous spray used chiefly for brown rot on Grapes, fungus on Roses, brown rot, scab and fungous diseases on Peaches and various other fruits.



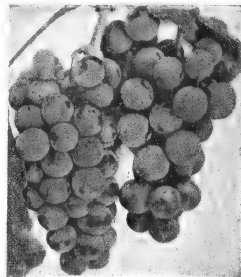
Fredonia



Portland



Sheridan



Lucile

GRAPES *Have Many Uses Easily and Extensively Grown*

Little excuse can be offered for not having Grapes for home use. They can be planted along the fence in the back lot, or trained over a trellis over the path leading to the garage, or side entrance—serving as a source of delicious fruit, as well as having an ornamental effect.

Grapes are adapted to a wide range of soil, bear young and annually. Our selection of the better varieties—including the outstanding new ones—makes it possible for those using our plant material to have the best. You can make no mistake in making your selection from the following varieties:

BRIGHTON (Red). A good commercial variety, but must be planted near other varieties for cross pollenization. Handsome red fruits of high quality. Vine is vigorous growing and productive.

CACO (Red). This variety combines the good qualities of both its parents, the Catawba and Concord, and is considered by many as one of the best red Grapes grown. The large, handsome fruit is borne in complete bunches and is a rich wine red color; the flesh is tender, sweet and delightfully flavored.

CATAWBA (Red). A leading Grape in juice-making regions and one of the best known and most widely grown of the red varieties.

CHAMPAGNE (Amber). An outstanding new amber colored Grape, producing large, compact bunches. Strong grower, bears early. One of the best.

CONCORD (Blue). Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, as it adapts itself to varying conditions. Bunch is large, shouldered, and compact. Flesh juicy, sweet and tender; excellent flavor. Strong vine, healthy, hardy, productive. The most reliable and profitable market variety.

DELAWARE (Red). The exquisite little American dessert Grape. Handsome, reliable, very highest quality with an unmatched spiciness and sweetness. Often referred to as "The Winter Grape," as the bunches hang on the vine until freezing weather.

FREDONIA (Blue). Early blue Grape. Large bunches. More prolific than the Moore's Early and less subject to rot. In our own vineyard this new variety has made double the yield of the Moore's Early.

LUCILE (Red). A bright red Grape with a spicy, foxy flavor. The most prolific of all the red Grapes we have ever grown and one of the best in quality. We recommend the Lucile for every home vineyard.

MOORE'S EARLY (Blue). One of the very best early blue Grapes. Clusters medium size, berry very large. Ripens nearly 2 weeks before Concord and is about the same quality.

NIAGARA (White). The most popular white Grape grown. Clusters large and handsome, completely filled with large berries. Skin thin and tough. Flesh pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful with an individual flavor and aroma.

ONTARIO (White). A new white, early Grape which promises to be more popular in many respects than the Niagara. Vine vigorous grower and prolific; fruit of excellent quality.

PORTLAND (White). New, early white Grape. Earlier than the Niagara and of equal quality. We recommend planting Portland with the Niagara so as to extend the season.

SCUPPERNON. A Southern Grape hardy as far north as the southern and eastern part of Virginia. Noted for its peculiar, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze color. Flesh excellent and juicy.

SHERIDAN (Black). A new variety destined to rival the Concord. It extends the season a week longer, with larger, more compact bunches; flavor sweeter, skin tougher, keeps longer and ships better. This excellent new Grape is recommended for extending the season in the home or commercial vineyard.



Blueberries

BLUEBERRIES

An Old Fruit Greatly Improved

A wholesome, native fruit which has within recent years been greatly improved and brought into prominence. Our numerous, famous varieties of Apple have been produced from the small Crabs, our many delicious varieties of Grapes are results of improving on the native wild Grapes, just as the improved, named varieties of Blueberries have been produced by research and cross breeding of the native varieties found growing wild in the mountains of the eastern part of the United States.

Numerous varieties have been produced and offered, but three appear to meet all requirements. There is no need to plant more when the best may be had in three varieties, providing for pollenization and fruit ripening at various seasons. We recommend and offer the following varieties:

CABOT. The earliest bearing variety, a handsome, tree-like shrub, will attain a height of 6 to 7 ft.; fruit is delicious, large, very blue.

PIONEER. Grows taller than the Cabot. Berries same size and color as Cabot, equally sub-acid and delicious. Foliage turns bronzy-red in the Fall and remains on for a long time. Medium late.

RUBEL. This is our latest bearing variety. A prolific bearer of slightly smaller berries, more tart than the above varieties. Makes a shapely, dense bush. Fine for shrubby borders or as a background for the other varieties.



RASPBERRIES

Home-grown Raspberries are always the sweetest. In this locality Raspberries grown for the markets have possibilities of paying well.

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil and well repays generous treatment. The red varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain best results. Black cap varieties should be planted 2½ to 3 feet apart in rows 6 to 7 feet apart varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties.

CHIEF (Red). Latham's only rival. Our latest red Raspberry of real merit.

Extremely hardy and mosaic-resistant, and we consider it superior to Latham. Ten days earlier and will outyield the Latham; equal in size, with better quality.

CUMBERLAND (Black). Largest black Raspberry known; unusually strong grower, perfectly hardy, with large, oval, glossy black, firm fruit. The most popular black.

LATHAM (Red). The berries are large, dark red, and of uniform size. Commences bearing usually the first year. Covers an extra long fruiting season. Vigorous. Perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

LOGAN (Black). A new black cap Raspberry of excellent quality. Prolific. One week earlier than the Cumberland and highly resistant to mosaic and other diseases.

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. Vigorous and hardy. Everbearing and exceptionally prolific. First of the crop comes very early. The only successful and profitable "Everbearing" Raspberry.



Cumberland Raspberry



Latham Raspberry

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are being planted for commercial use more extensively now than heretofore. Blackberries should receive much the same general treatment as Raspberries. The pruning should be governed by the growth and should be severe.

Pinch back the shoots when they have reached a height of 3 or 4 feet.

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive and to bring on the market the highest price of all Blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality.

ELDORADO. Very hardy and vigorous canes, their yield is enormous. Large, jet black berries in large clusters and ripen well together; very sweet, melting, no hard core.

SENSATIONAL BOYSENBERRY

A distinct, new variety of vine berry produced by a cross between Loganberry, Raspberry and Blackberry. Very hardy, having withstood temperatures of 15 degrees below zero; near drought resistant. A heavy producer of immense size, sweet and delicious berries with but very few seeds. Fruit hangs on many days when ripe. Vines start bearing the next year after planting and continue many years. Berries are extremely large, many measuring 2 inches long.

THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY

A new patented fruit which has advantage of the Standard Youngberry by being thornless. A cross between the Dewberry and Loganberry. Very vigorous grower. Abundant bearer. Should be in every home garden as well, as it is a most promising commercial fruit.

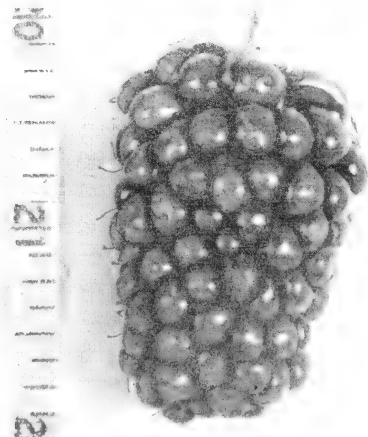
LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

The first to ripen. Ten days earlier than Blackberries. Brings a big price on any market and makes real profits for the grower. Of the Blackberry type, but produced on a trailing vine instead of an upright bush. Very hardy and disease resistant. Berries are extra large, lustrous black, sweet, juicy. Unexcelled for canning.

HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES—Spring is the best time to set Strawberries in this latitude. They will succeed in any good soil. Plow or spade land deeply before planting. Use spade for planting, pushing it into full depth where plant will set. Press to one side, insert root and spread out fan shape and hanging down full length. Remove spade and press dirt around roots by pressing with foot on each side of plant. Leave loose soil around plants. Set plants 18 inches apart in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Train runners lengthwise, allowing new sets to root 5 or 6 inches apart. As soon as ground freezes cover lightly with hay or straw and remove just enough in the Spring to allow plants to come up.

WHEN TO PLANT—We occasionally have inquiries for plants to be delivered in August or September, just when the old plants are sending out runners, making new plants. It would not be to either your or our interest for us to sell you old plants. We recommend Spring planting but if you insist, we will make delivery in the Fall just as soon as new plants mature—not earlier than Oct. 15th.

See page 18 for varieties of Strawberries



Boysenberry

Ask for further information on the New Bosenberry and Youngberry.



STRAWBERRIES

ADAPTED TO A WIDE RANGE OF SOIL and CLIMATE

Should Be in Every Home Garden — Profitable Commercially

Strawberries always demand good prices on the market and are easily grown. They will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary garden or farm crops. The soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, and enriched with stable manure or good commercial fertilizer before planting.

We grow Strawberries for plants only and ours are not to be compared with those taken from bearing patches where they were allowed to stand several years in stiff soil without being cultivated. Our Strawberry plants are transplanted to new soil each season and, therefore, are far superior to the low priced plants from bearing patches. The advantage of using these new plants from the nursery row will be apparent when the first crop comes in, for it will more than offset the first cost of the plants. Our deep, sandy loam soil is especially adapted for growing Strawberries, for the plants develop exceptionally fine root systems.

EARLY VARIETIES

BLAKEMORE. Extra early, ripening 4 or 5 days before Premier, introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture. A cross between Premier and Missionary. Berries are bright red and resemble Premier.

DORSETT. Berries are very firm—firmer than the Premier—and are a beautiful light red in color, holding their color, and for this reason, together with their attractive shape and extra fine quality, will undoubtedly become the leading commercial variety. Developed and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ripens with Premier but is more prolific.

FAIRFAX. Exceptionally firm, bright red, early berry which can be left on vine several days after ripening. Fairfax was produced and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, along with Dorsett, both of which have met with a warm reception with berry growers wherever tested. Ripens with Premier but over a longer period.

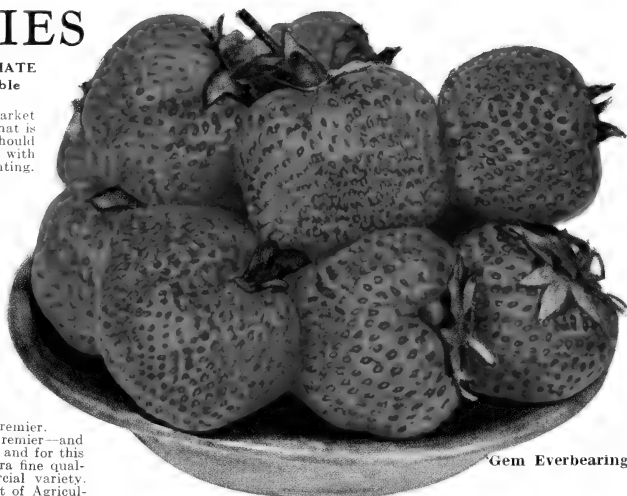
PREMIER. Leading early berry. Premier is as nearly frostproof as any Strawberry can be. It is unusually healthy, being free from leaf spot and other diseases. Large, bright red, firm berries of fine texture and flavor.

MIDSEASON AND LATE VARIETIES

AROMA. This well known sort is more largely planted as a commercial berry, and it has been one of our best sellers.

BIG JOE (JOE JOHNSON). A midseason to late variety. Has good size, fine flavor and color. Berry is firm and yields well.

GANDY. Possibly the most popular of all late varieties. Large, of excellent quality, and a good shipper.



Gem Everbearing

GEM EVERBEARING

The most valuable Everbearing Strawberry we have ever grown. Planted side by side with the next most popular Everbearing, the Gem produced more than twice as many berries and more plants. Our objection to the old Everbearing varieties was that the berries were too scattered, which is not the case with the Gem. With us it started bearing in May after being transplanted in April and bore continually throughout the Summer. No sooner than one crop was harvested, bloom for another crop was appearing. The berries are large and of excellent quality. We do not hesitate to recommend the Gem for commercial culture, as well as being the ideal berry for the home garden.

See page 17 "How to Plant Strawberries."

MAJESTIC—U. S. PLANT PATENT No. 345—A STARTLING NEW STRAWBERRY

Bears More Quarts per Acre—Excels in Quality—and Naturally Yields Greater Returns

The Majestic originated in Lee County, Virginia, where it outyields and sells for more than any other variety. Berries are extremely large, rich, bright red in color, and firm enough to make it a good long distance shipper. It has a high flavor and is sweeter than the Premier.

The Majestic is enormously productive—yielding large quantities of high grade berries. It is a late blooming variety, having a long blooming season and often escapes late Spring frosts when other varieties are killed or damaged.

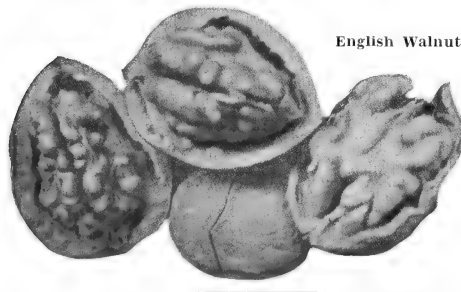
The Majestic is medium early. It begins ripening three or four days later than the Premier and bears for a long season—holding its size well until the end.

The plants have a deep root system and are not affected so much by droughts as some varieties. Plants are vigorous growers and free of disease.

You are urged to plant this promising New Berry, which apparently has every quality demanded in a commercial, as well as a home berry.

NUT TREES • Profitable and Ornamental

BLACK WALNUT. Just as the cotton gin made cotton an important crop, the nut cracking machine is commercializing Black Walnuts. Cracking plants are now buying Walnuts and paying good prices. While the trees are paying dividends with nut crops, they are also growing into valuable timber. An acre planted now to Black Walnuts within a few years will become profitable. After the trees are well established, the land can be devoted to grazing, as blue grass does well under Walnut Trees.



English Walnut

THOMAS IMPROVED BLACK WALNUT. A grafted, improved strain of the Black Walnut, producing large, thin shell nuts which crack out a larger percent of kernels than the average Walnut.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Old trees scattered through the East, having proven profitable, are encouraging commercial plantings, as well as plantings for home use. The English Walnut has been bearing here in the Shenandoah Valley—bearing annual crops of nuts just as good in quality as the California nuts and sell for as much. Two trees on a farm within a few miles of Waynesboro have paid the taxes on the 30 acre farm for the past 15 years. Our stock of nursery grown trees was propagated from these two noted trees.

FILBERT or HAZELNUT. Apparently adapted to soil and climate where the Black Walnut is grown. A small, shrub-like tree which produces here in the East nuts of equal quality to those grown on the Pacific Coast.

JAPANESE WALNUT. A rank, vigorous grower and begins bearing from 3 to 5 years. Nuts are pointed and have necessarily thin hulls.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHINESE CHESTNUT. Larger than our native American Chestnut. Just as sweet and more prolific. Starts bearing young. Usually three large nuts to each bur. Burs begin to burst from 4 to 6 weeks earlier than American Chestnuts. Are being planted in groves for the nuts and also for reforestation purposes replacing the old American Chestnuts which were wiped out by blight.

PAPER SHELL PECAN. Large, oblong thin shell nuts. Trees make comfortable shade and bear profitable crops but are not recommended north of Virginia.

The home orchard is incomplete without Nut Trees.



South Entrance to Boxwood Gardens, on old Route 250, one-half mile east of Afton, Virginia.

ORNAMENTAL AND LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

The Planting of Tomorrow—Not so many years ago Shrubs, Flowering Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Perennials and numerous other plants which make the world more beautiful were considered a luxury, as was true with the 1910 model automobile. Today both are considered essential. The planting of tomorrow will demand more careful design, selection of plant material as to its habits of growth, color and adaptability.

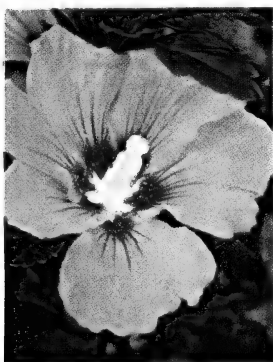
Modernize Your Home Planting—Never before have such extensive assortments of much improved varieties of plant material been available. Many varieties which were good thirty years ago are now out of date, being replaced by improved strains. Modernize your planting by replacing the out-of-date and overgrown plants with more modern plants, making use of our efficient Landscape Department.

SHRUBS

Before describing the varieties, we want to point out to the Shrub buyer the very important consideration of the quality and value of Waynesboro grown shrubs. Our fertile sandy loam soil, our climate, frequent transplanting, and our methods of pruning enable us to offer vigorous, heavily branched shrubs with a more fibrous root system and more shapely tops than the average shrub listed at the same height. We know you will be pleased with our shrubs and that they will give you excellent results.

ABELIA

Grandiflora. One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in Winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular white flowers, flushed pink, about 1 in. long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Grows 4 to 6 ft. *See color illustration this page.*



Althea Coelestis

ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING

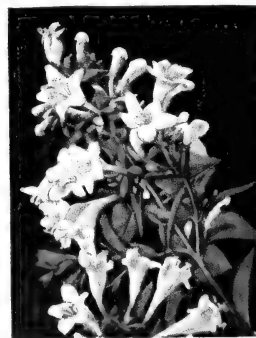
(*Prunus japonica florepleno*)

2 to 4 feet. These are small branching shrubs covered early in the season before the leaves appear with small, double, rose colored and white flowers borne in great profusion. We offer both pink and white varieties.

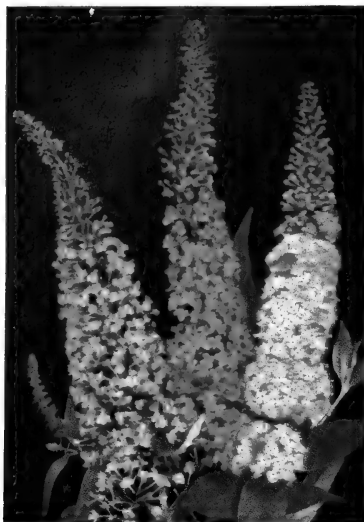
ALTHEA (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

These are tall, slender shrubs 6 to 8 feet in height that do well under congested city conditions and other places where some of the woody plants fail to grow. The blossom period usually starts in July and extends to September when few shrubs are in blossom. Altheas are extensively used for hedge and screen purposes.

We can furnish this useful shrub in the following selected varieties: **Single Blue** (*coelestis*), **Double Pink** (*anemonaeflorus*), **Single Pink** (*elegantissima*), **Double Purple** (*purpureus plenus*), **Double Red** (*Boule de Feu*), **Single Red** (*rubis*), **Double White** (*Jeanne d'Arc*), **Single White** (*Snowdrift*). *See color illustration on this page.*



Abelia Grandiflora



Three Outstanding New Buddleias
Charming Dubonnet Hartwegi

ARALIA (Acanthopanax)

Pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia). 6-8 ft. Yellow. June. This is an unusually hardy shrub, thriving in very adverse soil and city conditions. It will grow under the shade of trees where all else fails. The flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very attractive.

ARROW-WOOD (Viburnum dentatum)

A handsome, native shrub that thrives best in a moist soil. The large white flowers and blue-black fruit are very attractive. 10-15 feet.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Redleaved Barberry (Berberis atropurpurea). A new, redleaved Japanese Barberry, similar in all respects to the green leaved variety but when planted in the full sun will develop rich, lustrous bronze red leaves which become more brilliant and spectacular through Summer and change to shades of vivid orange, scarlet and red in the Fall. Unequaled in color value. Red berries remain all Winter. 4-5 ft. See color illustration this page.

Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergi). Handsome foliage of bright green, oval-shaped leaves which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in Autumn and which remain on until late Fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries which hang until well into Winter. Used for foundation planting, group planting and hedges. Can be trimmed. 4-5 ft.

Note—See page 28 for varieties Evergreen Barberry.

BEAUTYBUSH (Kolkwitzia amabilis)

This handsome, new shrub comes from China and central Asia. Long arching branches covered in the Spring with clusters of small, tubular pink flowers resembling Abelia. Useful for the shrub border and for high foundation planting. 5-6 feet. See color illustration on page 22.

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Winter Honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima). Fragrant small flowers in early Spring. Scarlet fruits in early Summer. A broad, many-branched shrub with excellent foliage retained well into the Winter 6-8 ft.

Bush-honeysuckle (Lonicera morrowi). A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 ft. tall, producing a profusion of creamy white flowers early in the Spring followed in Summer by a mass of bright red fruit. Very decorative.

Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica rosea). Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink-flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all Summer. Useful for hedges and backgrounds. 7-9 ft. See color illustration page 21.

Red Tatarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica rubra). Differs from the Lonicera tatarica rosea by having red blossoms.

BUTTERFLYBUSH (Buddleia)

Of quick, bushy growth. Each variety with the exception of the Azure Fairy should be pruned back near the ground each Winter to insure a uniform shrub and good bloom.



New Red Barberry

Azure Fairy (Alternifolia). Most hardy and earliest bloomer of the Buddleias. A weeping fountain of beauty. Drooping lilac-purple flower spikes appear in early Spring, often measuring 18 in. A valuable new, hardy shrub. 5-6 ft.

Charming (New Pink Butterflybush). The nearest to a Pink. Habits of growth similar to those of the Ile de France. 4-5 ft. See color illustration this page.

Dubonnet. A new reddish purple. Resembles the Ile de France more closely than any of the varieties but is a somewhat more vigorous grower. 5-6 ft. See color illustration this page.

Hartwegi. This new variety has proved its superior hardiness. Thrifty, compact bush with extra heavy, dark green foliage. Its value as a cut flower is outstanding. The bright lavender flowers are densely set on the panicles which open complete from the tip downwards. 5-6 ft. See color illustration this page.

Ile de France. A sensational new variety of more uniform, moderate growth and greater brilliance of color in the bloom. Thick flower spikes 6 to 9 in. long, sweetly fragrant; rosy purple with a deep violet suffusion. 4-5 ft. See color illustration this page.

CHINESE BEAUTYBERRY (Callicarpa purpurea)

Violet-lilac berries early Fall; pendulous, medium growth. 2-3 feet.

CLETHRA

Alnifolia (Sweet Pepperbush). Spikes of very fragrant white flowers in the Summer and fine foliage make this bush attractive as well as adaptable. It likes shade and moisture. 4-5 ft.

CORALBERRY

CHENAULTI

(Symphoricarpos racemosus chenaulti)

New hybrid Coralberry, much better than the old variety. A strong grower and a prolific bearer of coral red fruit which hangs on until Mid-winter. Useful as a specimen shrub or makes an excellent compact, berried hedge. 3-4 feet. See color illustration on page 24.

CRANBERRY (Viburnum)

Americanum (American Cranberrybush). This shrub is especially useful because of its double attraction—having white flowers in early Spring followed by masses of orange-red berries during the late Summer, remaining on well into the Winter. 8-9 ft. See color illustration, page 24.

CRAPMYRTLE (Lagerstroemia indica)

A Southern plant not hardy north of Baltimore but should be used in every park, roadside planting and home grounds in Dixie. Our Northern friends go wild over this magnificent plant with its profusion of bloom and lustrous green foliage. It attracts attention in any landscape, 15-20 ft. We can furnish in Pink, Red, Purple.

The Crapemyrtle is more difficult to transplant than many shrubs and is slow in starting new growth after being transplanted. Be certain to prune back severely when transplanting and have patience. We recommend Spring planting. See color illustration on page 21.



Buddleia, Ile de France



DESMODIUM

Penduliflorum. From August to October this shrub is covered with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped flowers, flowering at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Very attractive. 6-7 ft.

DEUTZIA

Dwarf White (*Deutzia gracilis*). This is one of our best dwarf flowering shrubs with its arching branches completely covered with pure white flowers in April or May. 2-3 ft.

Dwarf Pink (*Deutzia gracilis rosea*). Its panicles of exquisite pink flowers and its slightly larger growth distinguish this type from the *Gracilis*. 3-4 ft.

Mont Rose. A very promising new shrub. Slightly taller than most dwarf varieties. Beautiful pink flowers. Recommended for testing in your garden. 4-5 ft. See color illustration on page 22.

Pride of Rochester (*Deutzia scabra*). Tall growing. Light pink flowers. An old variety which needs no further description. Still popular. 6-8 ft.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

Golden Stem (*Cornus stolonifera lutea*). Golden yellow twigs, white blossoms, white berries. A splendid shrub to place in combination with Red Stem Dogwood. 6-7 ft.

Red Stem (*Cornus stolonifera*). A spreading shrub with bright reddish purple branches, attaining a height of 6 to 7 ft. Flowers creamy white in dense, flat-topped clusters; berries white.

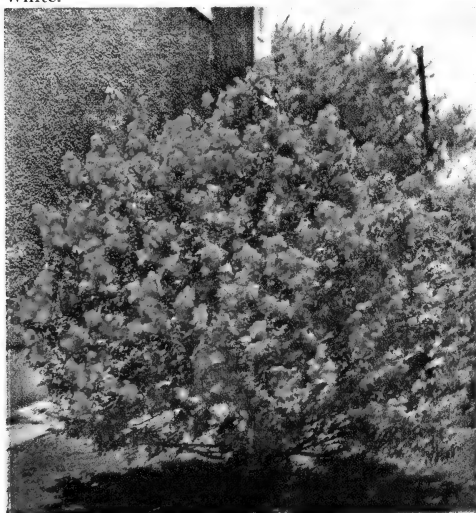
Pinkflowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). Sometimes referred to as Redflowering Dogwood. Even more popular than the White and especially attractive when planted with the Whiteflowering. At one time was very expensive but now within the reach of every property owner. 15-20 ft. See color illustration on page 22.

Whiteflowering (*Cornus florida*). Virginia State Flower and has been extensively planted within the past few years. White blossoms early May. Difficult to transplant unless nursery grown and root pruned. 15-20 ft. See color illustration on page 22.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH

(*Amygdalus persica*)

A most popular small, ornamental tree. Foliage and growth similar to the fruiting variety but blossoms are much larger and double. Blooms appear before the foliage, 10-12 ft. Can furnish in Pink, Red, and White.



Crapemyrtle
(See page 20)



Japanese Quince
(See page 22)

EUONYMUS

Alatus (Winged Burningbush). An unusual shrub. Upright, dwarf habit, compact, horizontal, spreading branches with a unique, corky winged growth; small, rich green, pointed leaves; tiny chocolate colored flowers followed by red berries. Leaves turn scarlet in the Fall. Fine for massing. 6-8 ft.

FORSYTHIA (Goldenbell)

Fortune Forsythia (*Forsythia fortunei*). Vigorous, upright, arched branches with drooping yellow flowers often with twisted petals appearing in Spring before the leaves. 7-8 ft.

Goldenbell (*Forsythia viridissima*). This is often called Green-stemmed Goldenbell. Yellow. April. This is one of the best of the Goldenbells. 6-8 ft.

Showy Border Forsythia (*Forsythia spectabilis*). Most spectacular and most beautiful of all Forsythias. A medium upright grower. Stems completely covered with masses of large, deep yellow blossoms before the foliage appears. A most valuable new shrub. 6-8 ft. See color illustration on page 22.

Weeping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). Native of China. Long, graceful, arched branches with dark green, lustrous leaves persisting until frost. Great yellow flowers in profusion. 6-8 ft.

HAWTHORN (*Craetagus*)

Coccinea (Thicket Hawthorn). Shrubby habit with large, curved spines. Oval-shaped leaves; large white flowers. Dull red fruit in Autumn. 15-20 ft.

Cordata (Washington Hawthorn). A most attractive Hawthorn with its lustrous, bright green foliage coloring beautifully in Autumn, its white flowers and the conspicuous clusters of scarlet berries which stay on until Spring. 12-15 ft.

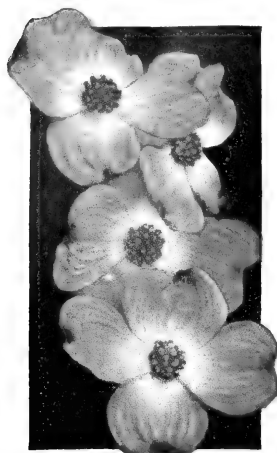
Crus-galli (Cockspur Hawthorn). A small tree with wide-spreading, pendulous branches, profuse white flowers and deep green shiny leaves. The leaves assume brilliant orange and red shades in the Autumn and the showy, bright red fruit remains on until Spring. 15-20 ft.

Oxyacantha pauli (Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn). A large shrub or small tree with spreading branches. Bright scarlet flowers in early Summer. Red berries. 12-15 ft.

HYPERICUM

Aureum (Golden St. Johnswort). Large, bright yellow flowers and attractive, blue-green foliage. Upright-growing, deciduous shrub. 3-4 ft.

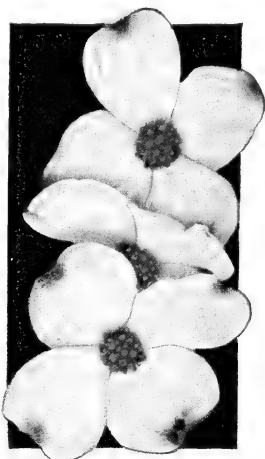
Note—See Broadleaved Evergreens for Hypericum moserianum, the Evergreen Hypericum.



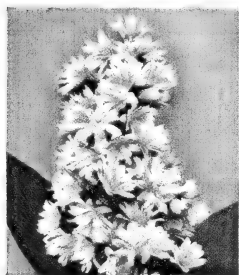
Pink Flowering Dogwood
(See page 21)



Forsythia Spectabilis (See page 21)



White Flowering Dogwood
(See page 21)



Deutzia, Mont Rose
(See page 20)



Hills of Snow Hydrangea



Peegee Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA

French Blue. Used extensively on the Atlantic Seaboard, producing immense heads of blue flowers. The choice Summer-flowering shrub. Used both as an outdoor shrub and a potted plant. 2-3 ft. See color illustration on page 23.

Note—While the French Hydrangeas are blue in our soil, we cannot guarantee the color in your soil as in alkaline soil the blossoms are pink but can be changed to the original blue by applying Rho-Za-Grow or Aluminum Sulphate to sour the soil.

Hills of Snow (Arborescens grandiflora alba). A magnificent hardy American shrub, with white blossoms resembling Snowballs. Comes into bloom after early shrubs quit blooming. Not as tall a grower as the *Paniculata grandiflora* but makes a neater appearance. A good foundation plant. Does well in a shady location. 3-4 ft. See color illustration this page.

Peegee (Paniculata grandiflora). This is one of the most popular shrubs on our list. Grows to a height of 6-8 ft. and produces in August, large, cone-shaped flowers of pinkish white which gradually turn to a deep pinkish red. Fine for planting in hedges, borders, groups, or alone as a specimen. See color illustration this page.

COPOSIL. A fungicide for leaf spot, blight, mildew and other fungous diseases on trees, shrubs, Roses, perennials, vegetables, etc.

LILACS (Syringa)

Our varieties of Lilacs have been carefully selected as having the highest rating in their respective classes. There are many other good varieties but from our list a selection can be made meeting any requirement. See color illustration on page 22.

Belle de Nancy. Large panicles of dainty pink flowers with white center. Double.

Charles Joly. An excellent reddish purple. Double.

Charles X. Single, reddish purple. One of the best.

Jan Van Tol. Single. Pure white. Nicely scented.

Japonica. A strong grower, growing into a small tree. Creamy white.

Ludwig Spaeth. A good single violet.

Marie Legraye. A well known single white.

Michel Buchner. Dwarf. Double lilac.

Mme. Lemoine. Double, lilac rose.

Pres. Grevy. Magnificent, large double panicles of blue flowers nearly 1 ft. long.

Rubra de Marley. Nearest approach to a red and one of the most popular. Single.

LILAC—Purple and White. The old fashioned, Common Purple and White.



Beauty Bush (See page 20)

JAPANESE MAPLE (Acer)

Blood-leaved (Acer palmatum var. atropurpureum). A shrub-like tree. Sometimes classified as a shade tree, but generally used as a shrub, either in group plantings or as specimens. Foliage blood-red in early Spring, blending into a greenish red later in the season. 8-10 ft.

Cut-leaved (Acer palmatum dissectum). Similar to the Blood-leaved Maple except that the foliage is green. Effective when used with the Blood-leaved in group plantings. 8-10 ft.

JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE (Cydonia japonica)

An old-time garden favorite shrub. Scarlet-red and shades of orange and pink flowers appearing early Spring. Popular for the shrub border or as a specimen plant. The fruit also makes excellent jelly and marmalade. 4-5 feet. See color illustration on page 21.

JERSEY TEA (Ceanothus americanus)

An attractive, dwarf-growing native shrub that thrives in shady locations. Sweetly scented white flowers in early Summer. 2-3 ft.

KERRIA

Japonica. This shrub grows 4-6 ft. having bright green stems and attractive deep green foliage. The yellow blossoms are double, being globe shape. Blooms all Summer.

NAMED VARIETIES



MOCK ORANGE

(*Philadelphus*)

Bouquet Blanc (*Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc*). Semi-double, pure white. Dwarf growing variety. Profuse bloomer. Compact grower. 4-5 ft.

Sweet (*Philadelphus coronarius*). A hardy vigorous shrub of upright habit, arching branches. Often 8-10 ft. high. Flowers creamy white, excessively fragrant and borne in great profusion. Will stand shade and grow near trees. Especially suitable for shrub borders and screens.

Virginal (*Philadelphus virginalis*). A new, choice, fragrant variety with large, creamy white, semi-double flowers. This is one of the most handsome and most fragrant of the Mockoranges. This variety will have some flowers on it almost all Summer. This distinctive Mockorange is an ornament in any planting. 6-8 ft. See color illustration on this page.

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda*)

Grandiflora. A desirable large-growing shrub. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion in May. 8-10 ft.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)

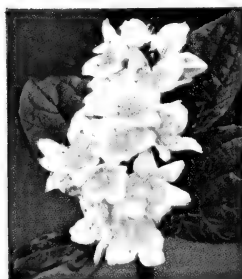
Amurense (*Ligustrum amurense*). Evergreen shrub with fragrant white flowers in June, followed by blue berries in Autumn. Excellent for shrub borders screens and can even be used in foundation plantings when kept sheared. 12-15 ft.

Ibota (*Ligustrum ibota*). Makes up into striking tall clumps or informal screening hedges with widespread curving branches; very vigorous and hardy. The foliage is grayish green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in June, followed by persisting blue-black berries. 12-15 ft.

Regel's (*Ligustrum regelianum*). A strong, very hardy type with dark and shiny leaves. The numerous branches, gracefully drooping at the ends make a very effective plant for covering walls. Also used in foundation plantings as specimens under windows where a low-growing plant is required. 4-5 ft.

PURPLE LEAVED PLUM (*Prunus*)

Pissardi. Leaves when young are a lustrous crimson changing to dark purple and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in the Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree. 12-15 ft.



Virginal Mock Orange

PURPLE FRINGE (*Rhus*)

Cotinus (Smoketree). A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large clusters of round leaves, overhung in Midsummer by mistlike clouds of tiny flowers. These billowing panicles are a light lavender when fresh, very persistent and give the impression of smoke at a distance. 10-12 ft. See color illustration on page 24.

PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix*)

Discolor. A large shrub or small tree that will grow almost anywhere with average moisture. The silky catkins which herald the coming of Spring are beautiful on the limb or when cut and taken indoors for a bouquet. 8-10 ft.

REDBUD (*Cercis*)

Canadensis (Judas-tree). A small growing tree of irregular form. A native of Virginia. In early Spring, before the leaves appear, is covered with delicate pink blossoms. A charming association among Dogwoods, Flowering Cherries, Flowering Crabs and other Dwarf Early Flowering Trees. Has a place in every garden and becomes more popular from year to year. 10-12 ft. See color illustration on this page.

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES

(*Jetbead*)

Graceful shrub with white Spring flowers which are followed by bunches of glistening black berries remaining through the Summer and Winter. 4-5 feet.

ROSA RUGOSA

Makes a stout, bushy shrub and is useful in shrub borders, as well as in hedges. The large, bright red seed pods which appear in August and remain on until Winter are equally as beautiful as the single red and white flowers appearing in May and June. Red and White.

ROSEMARY WILLOW

(*Salix*)

Incana. Attractive slow growing Willow with silvery leaves. Resembles Russian olive in appearance.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)

Common (*Viburnum opulus sterilis*). The fine, hardy shrub with beautiful, large clusters of globular white flowers. An old fashioned favorite that is still in great demand. 9-10 ft.

Japanese (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). Even without its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers in June this attractive shrub is worthy of a place in your garden because of its beautiful, dark green, leatherlike crinkled foliage and compact, shapely growth. 7-8 ft. See color illustration on page 24.



Sweet Shrub (See page 24)



Blue Hydrangea (See page 22)



Redbud



Hybrid French Lilacs (See page 22)

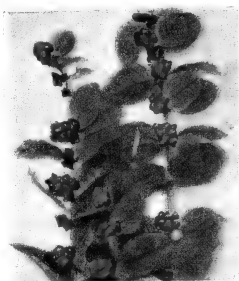
Plant the Redbud with Dogwood for good effect.



Purple Fringe
(See page 23)



Snowberry



Coralberry Chenault
(See page 20)



Japanese Snowball
(See page 23)

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*)

Racemosus. The choicest of the Snowberries, forming a most graceful and shapely plant about 3 ft. high and 5 ft. in diameter. Small foliage, dense, twiggy branches which bear in the Fall a profusion of waxy white fruits. *See color illustration.*

SPIRAEA

Anthony Waterer. A dwarf, upright variety that seldom exceeds 2 ft. in height and produces bright crimson blossoms the entire Summer and Fall. Foliage attractive, being variegated with creamy white or yellow. Used extensively for border and foundation planting with increasing popularity. *See color illustration.*

Billardi rosea. Everblooming dense shrub attaining 6 ft. in height with panicles of pink flowers from July on during the Summer. An attractive and showy plant, especially splendid for dry locations. *See color illustration on this page.*

Blue (*Caryopteris*). Perennial-like grower. Deep purplish blue flowers covering the branches; excellent as a border plant. 2 ft.

Korean (*Spiraea trichocarpa*). Introduced from Korea. It makes a spreading shrub of dome-shape habit, 4-6 ft. high and as much across, each arching shoot becoming a solid plume of flower clusters immediately following the *Spiraea thunbergi* and the entire bush becoming a fountain of white. Hardy anywhere.

Thunbergi. A very choice low-growing shrub, graceful, one of the first to flower in the Spring. Slender and drooping branches, delicate leafage, clear white flowers in profusion. Excellent for mass planting about the foundation or in beds where a low grower is needed. 4-5 ft.

Vanhouttei (*Bridal Bower*). White. May. This is the most useful of hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other *Spiraea* we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters, usually 1 in. or more across, produced on spreading, pendulous branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which is retained late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. When in doubt what to use, plant *Spiraea vanhouttei*. 4-6 ft. *See color illustration on this page.*

STRAWBERRY BUSH (*Euonymus*)

Americanus. A native of the Alleghany Mountains. Leaves bright green in Summer, changing to colorful hues in the Fall. The red berries, which appear from bursting capsules after the leaves drop, are quite showy, offering a contrast to other berried plants. 6-7 ft.

SWEET SHRUB (*Calycanthus*)

Floridus. Chocolate brown flowers. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all Summer and its flowers are usually very sweet-scented. 4-5 ft. *See illustration in color on page 23.*

TAMARIX

African. Tall, slender shrub growing 8-10 ft. with excellent feather-like foliage. Delicate pink flowers borne in April. Constant motion apparent among the branches.

HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS

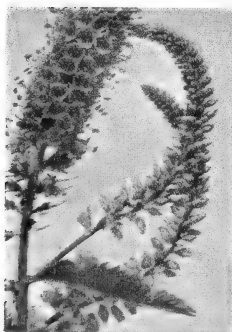
Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or burred roots and cut back top one-third to one-half. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer



Spiraea Vanhouttei



New Vitex Macrophylla
(See page 25)



American Cranberry Bush
(See page 20)



Spiraea Billardi Rosea

Shrubs may be selected to afford beauty throughout the year.



VIBURNUM

Burkwoodi. Possibly the most promising new shrub introduced in the past 10 years. Somewhat resembles the *Viburnum carlesii*. The delicate, bluish pink, fragrant flowers in round, dome-shaped clusters appear in early Spring before the leaves begin to unfold. This is a new jewel for the garden, a real aristocrat. Regardless of whether you have a small garden or a large estate, by all means provide for the *Viburnum burkwoodi*. Grows 4-5 ft. *See color illustration on this page.*

Carlesii. A valuable recent introduction from Korea, producing its delicate, spice-scented flowers in May and June. The buds are pink, developing into tinged white flowers which are exquisitely scented. One of the most popular new shrubs. 4 ft.

VITEX (Chaste-Tree)

Macrophylla. An improved Chaste-tree producing larger and more showy lavender spikes from July until frost when few shrubs are in bloom. 4-5 ft. *See color illustration on page 24.*

WEIGELA

Eva Rathke. The most popular dwarf Weigela. Free blooming hybrid with flowers of a distinctive red. 4-5 ft. *See color illustration this page.*

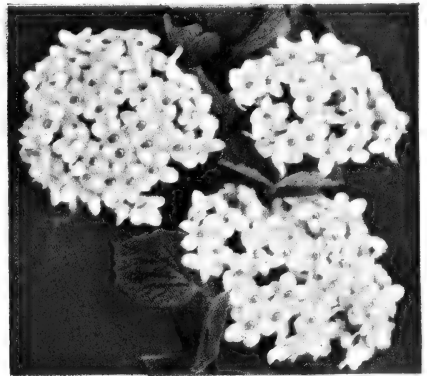
Floribunda. A new Weigela resembling the Rosea in habits of growth but producing red flowers of a slightly different shade. 7-8 ft. *See color illustration this page.*

Rosea (Pink Weigela). The best known Weigela. Produces in June pink blossoms on an erect, compact shrub, which is also ornamental. 7-8 ft. *See color illustration this page.*

WHITE FRINGE (Chionanthus)

Virginica. A very showy shrub, growing to large size; with large, leathery, shiny leaves and lace-like white flowers borne in gracefully drooping panicles. Although tree-like in character, the branches and heavy foliage are usually well furnished close to the ground, making a broad and rounded bush of noble proportions. 12-15 ft.

BONEMEAL. Has a lasting effect and is safe to use, but is not a complete plant food like **Pep-To-Grow**. *See page 40.*



Viburnum Burkwoodi

WINTERBERRY (Ilex)

Verticillata. Most popular of the Deciduous Hollies. A slender shrub which is covered with bright red berries throughout the Fall and Winter. There is not a more beautiful berried shrub in the garden and the berried branches are quite useful for decoration purposes. Hardy from Maine to Florida. 6-8 ft. *See color illustration this page.*

Note—Unless male and female plants are planted near each other the plants will not bear fruit. We recommend planting in groups of three—one male and two females.

WINTER JASMINE (Jasminum)

Nudiflorum. A prostrate-growing plant. Almost an evergreen. Offers a profusion of yellow blossoms during warm Winter days. Excellent for covering sunny banks and terraces.



Weigela Rosea

PRIVET HEDGES

Make Living Walls of Green

The best live fence is a hedge. It is a living, growing wall of beauty that never needs to be painted. Along the front or side of the lot, where a dense barrier is desirable plant a hedge. The hedge also has a distinct value in decorative planting. Along walks, in the garden, along paths and around beds or any place where space is at a premium the hedge is an ideal planting.

AMUR RIVER (Evergreen Privet). Southern variety, of erect, compact habit with small, dark green leaves. Forms a beautiful, dense hedge, quicker than other varieties, closely resembling Boxwood. It is easily kept and remains evergreen the year around. Strong grower. Plant 6 in. apart. We have the new seedling type, the most compact and most beautiful of all. This is the finest hedge plant for the South.

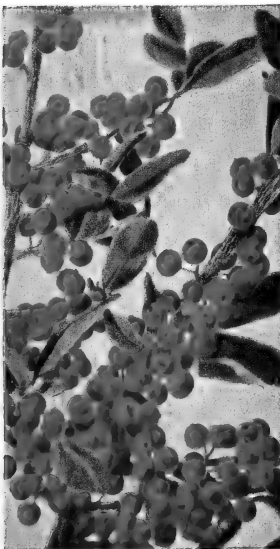
CALIFORNIA. Most popular hedge until replaced by the New Evergreen Amur River, which we recommend as more desirable. Plant 6 in. apart.

There's a difference between Waynesboro grown Privet plants and ordinary plants. The type we grow is bushy, heavy-rooted, the kind which makes a dense hedge quickly.

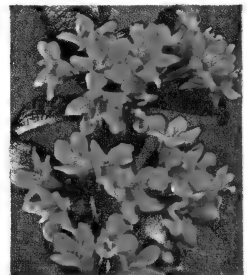
Note: We also recommend for hedges Hemlocks and Hollies, which make permanent hedges, can be kept sheared to almost any height and shape. *See descrip. under Evergreens.*

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE

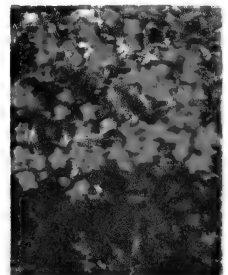
Planting: Make a trench about 15 in. wide and deep, so there is sufficient space for the roots without bending. Fill trench with the best dirt you have and use plenty of well rotted manure. The latter should be thoroughly incorporated with soil. Pack dirt well around roots as this will insure a good growth. Give sufficient water until well established. The tops of the plant should be severely cut back. Trim hedge slightly "A" shaped, that is, narrower at top than at the bottom. Otherwise the sunlight will not reach lower limbs and the hedge becomes open at the bottom.



Winterberry



Weigela Floribunda



Weigela, Eva Rathke

Surely you can find space for the New Viburnum.



EVERGREENS

For Year 'Round Beauty

Evergreens, properly used in the landscape, are not only beautiful throughout the year, but increase property value and add distinction.

Unfortunately, too often planters err in selecting Evergreens, chiefly because of price and present appearance rather than considering adaptability to the place for which selected. Our extensive list of varieties affords plants suitable for every requirement. If you are not sure what is needed, you are urged to consult our Landscape Department.

Buying Evergreens because they are cheap not considering whether the varieties are suited or the plants have been properly handled, is a great mistake. You cannot go wrong in making your selection from our list, and using our Landscape Service.

ARBORVITAE (THUJA)

AMERICAN (*Thuja occidentalis*)

American (*Occidentalis*). A well known variety scarcely requiring a description. Rather dwarf habit of growing. Foliage flat instead of needle-like and sets on edge; color bright green. Used as specimens, in groups, hedges, and screens.

Columbia. A compact, pyramidal type with silvery variegated foliage. Makes an effective contrast with dark green foliage varieties.

Compact (*Compacta*). Dwarf, compact grower resembling Globe, but somewhat more upright and not quite so compact. Stronger grower.

Globe (*Globosa*). A dwarf, round, dense head of handsome American Arborvitae foliage. Does not require shearing. Grows 3 to 4 ft. tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy. See illustration in color on page 27.

Golden (*Lutea*). A pyramidal evergreen, similar to the American Arborvitae, with golden foliage. Especially useful for contrast when planted in groups.

Golden-tipped (*Elegantissima*). Compact, pyramidal, dwarf grower. Lustrous, green foliage, golden tipped.

Pyramidal (*Pyramidalis*). The most extensively planted of all Arborvitae. Compact, pyramidal. Especially useful at columns, pillars, and corners in foundation plantings. Dark green foliage throughout the year. See color illustration on page 27.

Siberian (*Wareana*). Similar to the American; more dwarf. Can be used in shade. Desirable for foundation plantings or hedges.

Vervaeae (*Vervaeana*). Very dwarf, slow growing, compact, pyramidal. Hardy; foliage green with silvery tinge.

ORIENTAL (*Thuja orientalis*)

Berckmans Golden (*Aurea nana*). Very dwarf, compact, and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens, cemetery lots, or window boxes. Golden-tipped foliage.

ORIENTAL (*Thuja orientalis*)—Continued

Compact (*Compacta*). Compact, pyramidal type. Soft green foliage. Being a strong grower, it can be sold for less than slower growing varieties. Can be effectively used and is popular in price.

Golden (*Aurea*). A pyramidal type differing from the Compact by its golden foliage. Resembles the Berckmans Golden.

Goldspire (*Aurea conspicua*). Compact, columnar evergreen, with excellent golden foliage.

Oriente (*Orientalis*). Parent of the numerous Oriental types. A fast grower. Bright green foliage. Used in foundation plantings, for screens, and as specimen evergreens.

Pyramidal (*Pyramidalis*). One of our best sellers among the pyramidal. Broader and a better grower than the American type.

Spiralis (*Conspicua*). Upright, spiral growth. Effective when used with Berckmans and other more compact types.

CEDARS (*Cedrus*)

Deodar (*Deodara*). The famous Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. In its native land attains a height of 75 ft. A soft, silvery blue foliage which blends beautifully with our native Hemlocks and Firs.

Cedar of Lebanon (*Libani*). This historic tree needs no introduction because of its association with sacred writings. Foliage retains its dark green color throughout the winter. A fast growing, pyramidal type evergreen which can be effectively used as an evergreen screen, taking the place of Lombardy Poplar and other deciduous trees.



Entrance Evergreen Planting

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga*)

Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*). Undoubtedly the most useful and most satisfactory Coniferous Evergreen known. It will succeed in either full sunlight or shade. It can be effectively used as a specimen, in groups, in foundation plantings, and nothing makes a more desirable hedge. Responding readily to shearing, it can soon be shaped as desired. Adapted to most soils and climates.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

Andorra (*Communis depressa plumosa*). Compact, plumed, spreading. More prostrate than the Pfitzer, clinging closer to the ground. Suitable for covering banks and nooks where grass will not grow. During Winter the foliage turns to a beautiful bronze.

Canadian Semi-prostrate (*Canadensis*). Somewhat upright, weeping form. Grows 4 to 5 ft.

Columnar (*Chinensis columnaris*). Tall, slender grower. Foliage steel blue color. More spreading than the Irish Juniper and not so compact.

Gray Carpet (*Horizontalis douglasii*). A low, blue-gray spreader which makes a thick mat that completely covers the ground. Suitable for terraces and steep banks.

Greek (*Excelsa stricta*). Slow, low growing variety. Grayish-green foliage. Pyramidal in type. More spreading than the Irish. Well known and extensively used.

Junipers continued page 27

CRYPTOMERIA

Japanica. A native of Japan. Fast grower. Used in group plantings where variety is desired.

FIR

Balsam (*Abies balsamea*). Regular and symmetrical in growth, hardy, native, thriving in moist soils and cool climates. One of the most beautiful evergreens grown and attractive the year through. Does best in high altitudes and in some localities is grown and sold for Christmas trees.

Douglas (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). Very tall growing. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. Much used for lawn specimens.

Silver (*Abies concolor*). A gem from the Rocky Mountains, rarely exceeding 20 ft. in height in the East. Intense silvery gray foliage something like the Colorado Blue Spruce, but of a softer texture, longer, broader, flatter. The tree grows more compact and uniform than the Blue Spruce and is far more satisfactory.



Pfitzer's Juniper (See page 27)



Irish Juniper (See page 27)

Evergreens are indispensable in good planting.



JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)—Continued

Irish (*Communis hibernica*). A slender, columnar form with glaucous green foliage; prim, erect, and used largely in formal work. See illustration in color, page 26.

Meyer's (*Squamata meyeri*). Somewhat dwarf, irregular grower, having the most beautiful, silvery foliage of all the Junipers. Generally used in group plantings. 6 to 7 ft.

Pfitzer's (*Chinensis pfitzeriana*). One of the best low-growing evergreens. Semi-erect, graceful, drooping habit. Plumes of light green touched with silver. Ideal for planting under windows in foundation plantings, as well as having numerous other uses on small or large estates. The most extensively planted of all Junipers. See illustration in color, page 26.

Prostrate (*Horizontalis*). Unexcelled for rock gardens, slopes, or banks, because of its tendency to hug the ground.

Savin (*Sabina*). Similar to the Pfitzer's, but has darker green foliage and is slightly more upright.

Virginia Blue (*Virginiana glauca*). Upright, pyramidal type. Silvery blue foliage, rivaling the Blue Spruces as a specimen tree or when planted in groups.

PINE (*Pinus*)

Austrian (*Nigra*). Native forest tree of Europe. Attains 50 ft. in height at maturity. Broad crown of dark green foliage.

Mugho (*Mughus*). An attractive, dwarf Pine seldom growing more than 4 ft. in height, with a spread even exceeding the height. Used effectively in groups, at entrances, and in foundation plantings. Especially attractive in early Spring when the new growth begins to appear.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*). One of the fastest growing Pines. Its bluish green foliage makes it effective as a specimen, but it is most generally used in screens or group plantings.

White (*Strobus*). Our native White Pine is one of the most useful and beautiful of all the Pines. Grows to a height of 80 ft.

RETINOSPORA (*Cypress*)

Filifera (*Thread-like Cypress*). Globe-shaped when young, but eventually becoming pyramidal. Can be effectively used in foundation plantings, in groups, or hedges.

Pisifera (*Pea-fruited Cypress*). Attractive, graceful, upright; foliage green light and feathery, branches pendulous at the tips.

Pisifera aurea (*Golden Pea-fruited Cypress*). Differs from the *Pisifera* by its golden-tipped foliage. All the *Retinosporas* are fast growers, respond to shearing, and have numerous uses.

Plumosa (*Plume-like Cypress*). A rapid growing variety, with exquisite, dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping, dense, conical; foliage soft and light, of deep shades.

Plumosa aurea (*Golden Plume-like Cypress*). Differs from the *Plumosa* by having golden-tipped foliage.

Squarrosa veitchii (*Moss Retinospora*). A silvery blue *Cypress* with fine, soft foliage. Attractive when young, but subject to blight when older.

SPRUCE (*Picea*)

Colorado Blue (*Pungens glauca*). The Blue Spruce which is a native of the Rocky Mountains. Has been extensively planted because of its silvery blue foliage. The color of the foliage, however, varies considerably from a greenish blue to a slight silvery blue; the *Koster Blues* being selected, grafted specimens.



Japanese Pyramidal Yew

SPRUCE (*Picea*)—Continued

Koster Blue (*Pungens kosteri*). A selected strain of the Colorado Blue propagated by grafting. More uniform in color than the Colorado, but more difficult to train into specimen plants.

Norway (*Excelsa*). Possibly the best known and most extensively planted of the Spruces because of its many uses. Useful as a specimen tree on the lawn, in group plantings, hedges, and screens. Its dark green foliage is attractive throughout the year. It is a rapid grower, easily transplanted and sheared; is adapted to a wide range of soils and climates.

White (*Alba*). A very hardy evergreen; compact, upright. Leaves have a silvery tinge, somewhat resembling Colorado Blue Spruce.

YEW (*Taxus*)

Hick's (*Media hicksi*). A distinctly columnar form with upright branches. Resembles Irish Yew, but has more spread and is a faster grower. Retains its very dark green color throughout the Winter. As is true with most other Yews, the Hick's thrives in either open sunlight or partial shade—making it most valuable for foundation planting and in positions too shady for *Arboretives*, *Junipers*, etc.

Irish (*Baccata hibernica*). A very slender, columnar, slow-growing, long-lived Yew. Specimens hundreds of years old can be found in some of the old English gardens.

Japanese Dwarf (*Cuspidata nana*). An excellent evergreen for borders and edges as a substitute for Dwarf Boxwood where Boxwood are subject to Winterkill. Also useful in low foundation plantings and beds.

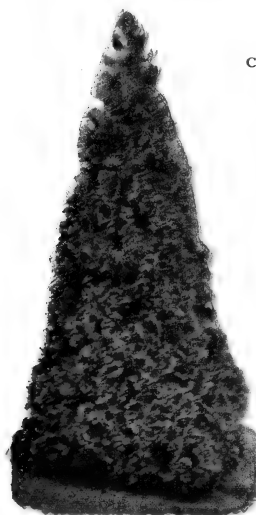
Japanese Pyramidal (*Cuspidata capitata*). Possibly the most extensively used of the Yews. Pyramidal in type; does well in sun or partial shade. The Japanese Pyramidal Yews, as well as other varieties, are doubly popular because of their dark green foliage, which varies little through Summer and Winter, and the beautiful red berries appearing in late Summer. See color illustration this page.

Japanese Spreading (*Cuspidata*). A low-growing, spreading type, having similar uses to the Pfitzer Juniper, but can be used in shady locations where Junipers are not successful.

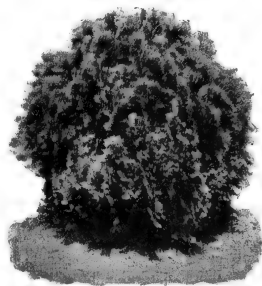
Protect Your Evergreens with Dog Repellent and Sunoco

FUME-OGEN. Spread lightly on the soil around plants will protect them from dogs. Also repellent against many insects, including Ants, Cut Worms, Wire Worms, Root Aphids, Snails, Slugs, Grubs and Roaches. Convenient powder form in handy shaker can.

SUNOCO. Kills Red Spider, which is the most common enemy of evergreens. Also kills San Jose Scale, Rose Scale, Oyster-shell Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Euonymus Scale.



Pyramidal Arborvitae
(See page 26)



Globe Arborvitae (See page 26)

Our Evergreens have been properly root pruned and sheared.



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS for Foundation and Mass Planting

Probably no class of Ornamental Nursery Stock has within the past few years gained more in popularity than the Broad-leaved Evergreen. While the chief source of value is the glossy green foliage, many types are valuable because of their flowers and others for their berries. What is more beautiful than the Rhododendron, Azalea and Magnolia

blossoms? We cannot imagine a more gorgeous Autumn Garden than can be had with the Nandinas, Pyracanthas, Cotonesters, and Hollies—loaded with masses of orange and red berries. Among the Broad-leaved Evergreens we have an abundance of beauty in plants of various habits, suited for many uses in the garden.

ABELIA

Grandiflora. While the Abelia is truly a Broad-leaved Evergreen, holding its glossy green foliage throughout the average Winter; it is also listed under Shrubs. If larger than 2-3 ft. size is required, order balled and burlapped plants under Broad-leaved Evergreens. For further description and color illustration, see page 19.

AZALEA

All Azaleas are at their best when planted in partial shade and must have a humus, acid soil. To be sure you are starting right, use Rho-Za-Grow. See page 29.

Ameena. A hardy Japanese variety which ranks close to the Hinodegiri in popularity. Seldom over 3 ft. in height. Small evergreen foliage and a profusion of purplish red blossoms in early Spring.

Flame (Calendulacea). While this most popular Azalea is not truly a Broad-leaved Evergreen, for convenience it is listed in this class. The Flame Azalea is a native of the Allegheny Mountains and is by far the choice of our native Azaleas. It is a taller grower than the Japanese varieties, blooms later, the blossoms varying from a bright yellow to orange and flame red, 3-4 ft.

Hinodegiri. Magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea. Vigorous grower, fine for low hedge or massing. Heavy foliage. When in bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of bright carmine flowers. Remains in bloom for a long time. See color illustration on this page.

Ledifolia alba. Dwarf. Pure white. Evergreen with larger, lighter green leaf than the Hinodegiri, and grows taller.

Ledifolia rosea. Large, single flowers in delicate pink shades. Hardy and one of the best of the light pinks. Similar to the Ledifolia alba with exception of color.

Macrantha. Evergreen. Large single salmon-red flowers. Late bloomer. Very hardy, 3-4 ft.



Hlex Opaca
(See page 29)

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Julianae. Evergreen. Distinct, upright habit of growth; leathery foliage. Prominent thorns along the stems. Retains all Winter its leaves, which turn to a very attractive bronze-red in Fall. 6-7 ft.

Sargent's (Sargentiana). Similar to the Julianae, but slightly more spreading. Leaves smaller and not quite so dark a green. Hardy and one of the best Broad-leaved Evergreens. 4-5 ft.

Verruculosa. Most popular of the Dwarf Evergreen Barberris. Small, glossy green foliage, silvery underneath. Spreading, compact plant seldom reaching 3 ft. in height. Yellow blossoms in June, followed by large blue-black berries. Especially useful in rock gardens, for edging and low-growing borders.



Roger's Pyracantha
(See page 29)

BOXWOOD (Buxus)

From a large number of varieties of plant material for which Virginia gardens are noted, we would select the Boxwood as being the most conspicuous and most useful. Boxwood is not only useful in Virginia, but throughout the South and Middle Atlantic States. It has a place in almost every garden and is never out of style.

We offer three distinct varieties in various sizes, the Sempervirens being the most extensively planted; the Suffruticosa being the most popular for borders and edging; the Japanese being the fastest growing.

Japanese. Large leaf, light green foliage. Not so compact as the Sempervirens or Suffruticosa varieties. Used extensively farther South, where it can be more successfully grown than the other varieties; also used in Virginia when an assortment is required.

Sempervirens. Well known Boxwood often referred to as Standard or Old English, being the low, dwarf, and slowest growing of all Boxwood. Especially suitable for edging and borders, where a slow-growing dwarf plant is required.

Suffruticosa. This variety is often referred to as Standard or Old English, being the low, dwarf, and slowest growing of all Boxwood. Especially suitable for edging and borders, where a slow-growing dwarf plant is required.

"Boxwood properly used is not only an ornament, but a good investment."



Azalea Hinodegiri

BOXWOOD PLANT FOOD

While Boxwood is one of our oldest, best known and most valuable Evergreens, comparatively little is known as to its requirements in plant food. Inorganic fertilizers are often of little or no benefit and sometimes injurious. Pep-To-Grow, an organic fertilizer prepared so as to gradually feed Boxwood over a long period, has proven safe to use and produces the desired results. So we heartily recommend Pep-To-Grow for Boxwood.

COTONEASTER

Microphylla. Low, spreading plants with small shiny leaves and bright red berries which appear in early Fall and remain well into the Winter. Very choice for rock gardens, banks, terraces, and foreground of evergreen beds.

EUONYMUS

Compacta. Columnar, compact Evergreen Shrub, remaining such throughout the Winter. White flowers followed by bright red berries. 6-7 ft.

Patens. Claimed by many to be the best Euonymus grown. More or less deciduous in cold Winters here and climates farther north. A beautiful shrub covered by masses of creamy white flowers in Midsummer, followed by red berries in Autumn, remaining well into the Winter. A dwarf, low-growing spreading type seldom exceeding 4 ft. in height.

Silver variegated (Japonicus variegatus). Pyramidal, compact. Planted chiefly for its silvery variegated foliage, but also useful because of its red berries present during Fall and Winter. 8-10 ft.

ELAEAGNUS

Angustifolia (Russian Olive). A very hardy and a most useful Broad-leaved Evergreen. Large, pointed dark green leaves, silvery underneath. Useful as a specimen or in group plantings. Its hardiness and attractive foliage justify its extensive use. 6-8 ft.

ENGLISH LAUREL (Laurocerasus)

Rotunifolia. A rapid growing Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrub, the foliage resembling Magnolia. Not recommended as hardy in the western part of Virginia and farther north. 6-8 ft.

HEATHER (Calluna)

Scotch (Vulgaris). You need not be from Scotland to appreciate this useful little plant, especially if you have a rock garden, where it can be at home. 18-24 in. Purple flowers. Midseason.

NURSERY VOLCK. A contact spray to control Scale, Red Spider, Rust, White Flies and many other insects.



HOLLY (Ilex)

American (Opaca). Virginia's most beautiful Broad-leaved Evergreen. Not only noted for its glossy, dark green, prickly foliage, but masses of bright red berries, which are so useful and popular at Christmas time, fully justify the planting of Holly. To insure fruiting, we recommend planting two or more trees, one of which to be a male non-fruitering tree for cross pollination. The American Holly can be kept sheared and used as a hedge or as specimens. If left to grow naturally, will make trees often 25 to 30 ft. in height. See color illustration page 28.

English (Aquifolium). Beautiful Broad-leaved Evergreen, but not as hardy as our native American variety and is a much slower grower. Red berries.

Japanese (Crenata). Dwarf, compact shrub-like tree with small, dark green leaves which are unchanged throughout the Winter. Black berries. Used as a specimen plant, in formal gardens, in foundation plantings, or hedges. 6-8 ft.

Yaupon (Vomitoria). Resembles the Japanese Holly, but is a stronger grower and has scarlet-red berries. Not recommended for planting farther north than Virginia.

HYPERICUM

Moserianum. New, dwarf, Evergreen Hypericum. Sometimes freezes back in severe Winters, but comes from the roots like a perennial and blooms the same season. Large yellow blossoms all Summer. 18-24 in.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Japonicum. Resembles the Ligustrum lucidum, but is a more vigorous, upright grower. Suitable as a background for lower growing Broad-leaved Evergreens.

Lucidum. Dark green, glossy foliage. White flowers in June, followed by masses of blue-black berries, which remain on well into the Winter. This is one of the most useful Broad-leaved Evergreens for Virginia and States farther south, being excellent for foundation and group plantings. 4-5 ft.

LONICERA

Nitida. Small-leaved, compact, low-growing Evergreen. Used where a hardy, dwarf, Boxwood-shaped Evergreen is required. Not altogether hardy in the higher altitudes of Virginia and states farther north. 3-4 ft.

MAGNOLIA

Glauca (Sweet Bay). A beautiful, small shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foli-

MAGNOLIA—Continued

age is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The creamy white, wax-like flowers are highly fragrant.

Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). The Evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, glossy green leaves. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early Summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the Fall. It is one of the best Southern Ornamental Trees. Hardy throughout Virginia and as far north as Baltimore. 30-40 ft.

MAHONIA (Hollygrape)

Aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape). A small attractive shrub with shiny, dark green leaves which turn to a bronze in late Fall and remain so all Winter. Flowers are yellow, followed by dark blue berries. One of the most hardy broad-leaved Evergreens. 5-6 ft.

Japonicum (Leatherleaf Hollygrape). A very attractive shrub with broad, irregular glossy green leaves. Yellow flowers borne in clusters in early Spring. Blue-black berries. 4 ft.

NANDINA DOMESTICA

A brilliant orange-red shrub in Winter, delicate foliage, dense, stocky. Red when young and through the Winter, dark green through Summer. Clusters of red berries appear in Autumn and remain well into the Winter. 3-4 ft. See color illustration this page.

PHOTINIA

Serrulata. Another Broad-leaved Evergreen which is especially interesting and useful because of its change in color from a deep green in Summer to a crimson-bronze in the Winter, when showy masses of red berries also appear. It reaches an ultimate height of 8-10 ft., but may be kept trimmed. The flowers are white and appear early in the Spring.

POMEGRANATE (Punica)

A dwarf, semi-evergreen form of Pomegranate, with small, fresh green foliage. Red and white very attractive, double, rose-like flowers; crimson fruits in Fall and Winter. 4-5 ft.

PYRACANTHA (Firethorn)

Angustifolia. Low-growing, spreading type. Narrow, light green leaves; orange-colored berries.

Lalandi. A beautiful variety of the Evergreen Firethorn. Very effective and desirable. Dark green foliage, white flowers, orange-colored berries. One of the most hardy Pyracanthus. 8-10 ft.

Rogersi. A new, hardy Firethorn. Glossy dark green foliage, beautiful orange-colored berries which remain on until well into the Winter. The shrub is more compact and ornamental than other varieties of Pyracantha. 6-8 ft. See color illustration, page 28.

Yunnanensis. Very similar to the Lalandi, but a better grower; larger, more glossy foliage. Produces great masses of red berries. Truly a beautiful berried plant. 6-8 ft. See color illustration this page.

RHODODENDRON

Unquestionably the most magnificent blooming Broad-leaved Evergreen. The broad, leathery foliage alone is worth the effort, while the huge, gorgeous flowers add indescribable beauty and color. Rhododendrons give best results in partial shade. Use Rho-Za-Grow.

HYBRID RHODODENDRON

Album elegans. White. A rapid growing variety. Recommended for backgrounds. Buds are flesh color and flowers open bluish, changing to white. Extremely hardy. 3½ ft.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Deep rose colored. Compact, bushy habit. Splendid outdoor hybrid for mass planting as it is extremely hardy. 2-3 ft.

Roseum elegans. Orchid-pink. A heavy budding orchid-pink variety which produces compact, globular specimens. 3-3½ ft.



Pyracantha Yunnanensis

NATIVE RHODODENDRON

Catawbiense. Purplish red, dwarf grower and one of the earliest bloomers. By properly preparing the soil, can be successfully grown in various soils and climates. 4-5 ft.

Maximum. The strongest grower and one of the most popular. Varies in color from a white to various shades of pink. Forms a good background for, and blooms later than the Catawbiense. 6-8 ft.

SCOTCH BROOM

(*Cytisus scoparius*)

A low-growing shrub with dark green stems, causing it to be classed as an evergreen. Famous for its masses of yellow flowers in early Spring. 4-5 ft.

VIBURNUM

Rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum).

In the whole group of Broad-leaved Evergreens no new plant has proven so valuable as this Viburnum with its masses of leathery dark green foliage. It is hardy, withstands exposure, and is exceptionally desirable for city planting. Clusters of yellowish white flowers in May and June are followed by red fruits in late Summer. 5-6 ft.



The New Soil Conditioner and Plant Food, "Rho-Za-Grow" has taken the guesswork out of Rhododendron growing.

Rhododendrons and their kindred broad-leaved evergreens, the Azaleas, Kalmias, Hollies, etc., are lovely things, but many planters hesitate to plant these aristocratic American shrubs because of their exacting soil requirements.

"Rho-Za-Grow" is a scientifically balanced soil conditioner and plant food. Use it on all plants requiring sour soils. "Rho-Za-Grow" contains exactly the proper balance of acids, neutral plant food, and humus. It sours and lightens the soil, and it has high plant food content. Apply it to your Rhododendron and Azalea beds, and they will show their appreciation with a wealth of gorgeous blooms and healthy, deep green foliage.



Nandina domestica

The Pyracanthas are noted for their orange and red berries.



Shade and Ornamental Trees

Should we be considered specialists in any one class of Ornamentals, it would be Shade and Ornamental Trees, which we grow in quantities and in a large assortment. Our deep, sandy loam soil grows an excellent fibrous root system. Our practice of frequent transplanting and root pruning also assists our trees in living when transplanted.

In planning the home grounds it is little wonder that the first thought is usually about trees. They are the first essential, as the comfort derived from their shade and protection alone makes them a necessity. And, at the same time, the intrinsic beauty of the tree gives it a value everyone appreciates. The home with beautiful trees is always the most charming and the most valuable possession.

APPLE (Malus)

The Apple is generally planted for its fruit, yet it makes a desirable Shade and Ornamental Tree, and its value for such purposes should not be overlooked. For ornamental purposes, plant Apples along with Dogwoods, Red Buds, Flowering Cherries, etc.

ASH

American White (Fraxinus americana). One of the easiest Shade Trees to grow, and one of our best selling varieties for homes. Easily transplanted and a good grower. Large, spreading, of fairly rapid growth and not often attacked by pests. Very hardy.

European Mountain (Sorbus aucuparia). A charming ornamental tree. Small, bluish green leaves, gray bark. Flowers freely with creamy white flowers in flat clusters, followed by bright scarlet-orange berries which endure for months. Used as a specimen or accent in borders. Truly one of the most beautiful of all the berryed trees. 25-30 ft. See color illustration, page 31.

BEECH (Fagus)

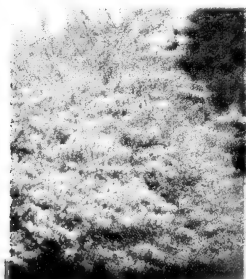
American (Americana). A majestic, large tree of extreme hardness with smooth, gray bark and a broad, compact, round-topped head; leaves oblong-ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green, turning bright yellow in Autumn. Not as extensively used as some of the faster growing trees, but for a permanent, long-lived, beautiful tree, we recommend our native American Beech.

Purple (Sylvatica purpurea). One of the best purple-leaved trees grown. Slow grower and difficult to transplant.

BIRCH (Betula)

Cut-leaved Weeping (Alba pendula laciniata). Usually rare in Eastern sections, but we now have a large and fine stock. An extremely graceful variety with pendulous branches and finely divided leaves. White bark. A splendid specimen tree. 30-40 ft.

European White (Alba). A beautiful tree with white bark and with spreading and pendulous branches. Leaves deep green in Summer with tones of yellow in the Autumn. 30-40 ft.



Flowering Cherry
(See page 31)

CATALPA

Bungei (Umbrella catalpa). A small, ornamental, umbrella-like tree. Used where space does not permit a larger Shade Tree. 8-10 ft.

ELM (Ulmus)

American (Americana). America's favorite Shade Tree. Grows 80-100 ft. high, with drooping, spreading branches. Extensively used on city streets, as well as in parks, on highways, and home grounds. Easily transplanted; fast grower. A very satisfactory and beautiful tree.

Chinese (Pumila). Graceful as the Birch, rapid growing as the Poplar, beautiful as the Maple. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A rapid grower with slender, almost wiry, branches. One of the first trees to leaf out in the Spring and the last to shed its foliage in the Fall. Extensively used as a Shade, Windbreak, and Avenue Tree. Apparently adapted to almost all kinds of climates and soils. 50-75 ft.



Eleyi Flowering Crab

FLOWERING CRABS (Malus)

Up until the past few years too little attention has been given Flowering Crabs, which offer a double reward with their numerous blossoms in early Spring, followed by fruit in Autumn. They, however, are now coming into their own and are finding prominent places in city parks, cemeteries, large and small estates, and are especially useful in roadside plantings along with Dogwood, Redbuds, Flowering Cherries, and other Small Flowering Trees.

Eleyi. We consider this the most beautiful and most satisfactory of all Flowering Crabs, being a strong, vigorous grower. Produces masses of red bloom in early Spring, followed in Autumn with medium sized blood-red fruits. The foliage is also attractive, being blood-red in early Spring, resembling that of the Japanese Blood-leaved Maple. 15-18 ft.

Hopa Red Flowering (Hoppi). Bright rose-red double flowers in profusion. Fruit red inside and out, making this new, very hardy variety extremely attractive. One of the best. 12-15 ft.

Japanese (Floribunda). Bright pink buds and white open flowers which make a pleasing contrast. Small yellow fruit, turning to red when ripe, very much enjoyed by birds. 12-15 ft.

Parkmani. Semi-double, bright rose flowers. Makes an odd-shaped tree, but is most effective when used in groups with other varieties. 12-15 ft.

Sargentii. An interesting shrubby habit makes this a most useful shrub or little tree for a small place. Hard to decide whether it is more attractive when blanketed with sparkling white flowers or when the myriad glittering red berries, like fruits, are strung along the spreading branches.

Virginia Sweet (Coronaria). Late pink buds and single, large, light pink blossoms appearing after most other varieties have disappeared. Always misses late frosts. Very fragrant. Golden yellow fruit. 15-20 ft.



Franklinia

FRANKLINIA (Gordonia)

A new introduction. One of the few small trees to bloom in the Fall. Pure white flowers resembling the Magnolia. Shiny green foliage turning to scarlet. Recommended where a collection of new and rare varieties is desired. 15-20 ft.

GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair Tree)

Picturesque, pyramidal tree with clean, straight trunk and fan-shaped Maidenhair fern-like leaves. Immune from most insects. Thrives under adverse conditions. Even succeeds in sections where smoke kills most other varieties. 50-75 ft.

GOLDEN CHAIN (Laburnum vulgare)

A shrub-like tree with golden yellow flowers which hang from green branches, resembling a Yellow Wisteria. Blooms in May. 15-20 ft.

GOLDENRAIN TREE (Koeleruteria paniculata)

Also known as *Varnish Tree*. Beautiful medium-sized lawn tree. Handsome light green compound leaves, turning to a rich golden brown; golden yellow flowers in clusters, followed by large, balloon-like ornamental seed pods which remain on until late Fall. 25 ft.

GREAT SILVER BELL (Halesia)

Also known as *Snowdrop Tree*. This little tree is covered in the Spring with masses of snow-white, bell-shaped flowers. Silvery foliage and scaly bark offer a striking contrast when planted with other trees. 20-25 ft.

GUM

Sour (Nyssa sylvatica). A very desirable Shade Tree. Especially popular because of its scarlet-red foliage in the Fall. Will thrive in wet places. Difficult to transplant. 40-60 ft.

Sweet (Liquidambar styraciflua). Symmetrical tree. Corky bark. Rather difficult to transplant. Will grow in moist or wet soil. Beautiful Autumn-colored foliage. 40-60 ft.

HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus Hippocastanum)

A beautiful symmetrical Shade Tree covered with showy white flowers against dark green leaves. Rather slow grower. 40-50 ft.

Our Shade Trees have been properly transplanted, pruned and trained.



Norway Maple

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

The avenues of Flowering Cherries bordering the drive along the Potomac Basin in Washington, D. C., have possibly given the Japanese Flowering Cherry more publicity than all the nursery catalogues. Flowering Cherries, in turn, have also given Washington much publicity and have brought thousands and thousands of visitors to Washington each year. Why not invite visitors to your garden and community by planting Flowering Cherries, as well as enjoy them yourself? See color illustration on page 30.

Kwanzan. Large, double, deep pink flowers, almost red in bud, and bronze young growth coupled with its rapid growth, justify the highest rating to this good form. Best known and most extensively used of all the Flowering Cherries. 25 ft.

Mt. Fuji. Double, pure white. Large widespread tree, branched from near base of trunk.

Yoshino. Strong growing, single, early pink which is prominent in the planting along the Washington, D. C., Potomac Basin. 25-30 ft.

Weeping Cherry. A most beautiful and graceful tree covered with pink blossoms in early Spring. Used as specimens on the lawn or in the formal garden. Also can be used as a small Shade Tree.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus dioica)
Interesting open-headed tree. Luxuriant, divided, blue-green foliage. Slow grower. 40-50 ft.

LARCH (Larix)

European (Europaea). Low-branched deciduous evergreen-like tree; branches slender tips, pendulous. Rapid-growing. 50-60 ft.

LINDEN (Tilia)

American (Americana). One of our most attractive and fast growing Shade Trees for lawn, park or avenue planting. Of fine straight growth and symmetrical outline. Stately tree with round, dense head; fragrant yellow flowers. 75-90 ft.

Little Leaf European (Cordata). Most popular of the European varieties, being more compact and a less vigorous grower than our native American. A good street, park or lawn tree. 60-70 ft.

LOCUST

Black (Robinia pseudoacacia). A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant. Valuable for fence posts. 60-75 ft.

Honey (Gleditsia triacanthos). A thorny tree well suited to gravelly soil. Fragrant white flowers are borne in profusion in May. 60-70 ft.

MAGNOLIA

Soulangeana purpurea. A small, shrub-like tree which produces large purplish pink cup-like flowers before the leaves appear in early Spring. Useful as a specimen tree or in groups with other small trees, such as Dogwoods, Flowering Crabs, Cherries, and Redbuds. 20-25 ft.

MIMOSA (Albizia)

Albizzia. A rapid grower, spreading branches, low flat-topped head, feathery leafage, pink flowers in large heads borne at branch tips. Begins blooming the middle of May and continues for several weeks. Truly a Southern Tree; not hardy north of Washington, D. C. Makes a desirable Shade Tree as well as it is ornamental. 25-30 ft.

Albizzia rubra. A truly Pink Mimosa, differing from the well-known Mimosa only by its deep pink flowers, resembling the Pink Flowering Dogwood.

MAPLE (Acer)

Norway (Platanoides). It is true that the Norway Maple is not as rapid a grower as the Poplars, or even the Silver Maple, but it continues to be one of our most popular Shade Trees, especially for the small home grounds and street planting. For a few years we were living too fast for this favorite tree and were planting more vigorous growing varieties. We could not grow enough Silver Maple and Chinese Elm, but again we are having more calls than ever for the Norway Maple. 50-60 ft.

Scarlet (Rubrum). A well-loved native so noticeable in Spring, when the fiery red blossoms cover the branches, and again in Autumn, when the vivid scarlet dress is a high spot. 50-60 ft.

Schwedler's (Platanoides schwedleri). Leaves bright reddish purple in Spring, toning into a deep purplish green later in the season. A splendid lawn variety; has all the good qualities of the Norway and in addition the beautiful red foliage in early Spring. 40-60 ft.

Silver (Dasycarpum). The most rapid grower and most generally planted of the Maples. Suitable for park, lawn, street, highway and driveway plantings. Adapted to most kinds of soil. 50-60 ft.

Sugar (Saccharum). This is a universal favorite for lawn and street planting. It makes a very beautiful and compact growth, hence a good shade. 50-75 ft.

OAK (Quercus)

The Oaks are especially useful in parks where assortments of large trees are used in groups. Although Oaks have long been considered handsome, symmetrical trees, many people have fought shy of them because of their seemingly slow development. In reality, the Oaks grow almost as rapidly as other deciduous trees. Plant Oaks for permanent trees. They grow 75-100 ft.

Chestnut (Montana). Not as popular as the Pin Oak for street planting due to being a straggly grower, but is desirable for scattering about through the campus and in groups with other Oaks.

Pin (Palustris). The Pin Oak is a compact symmetrical tree, and is a fast grower. One of the easiest Oaks transplanted.

Red (Rubra). Long-lived. Rather slow grower, being used chiefly in parks and large estates. Desirable on account of Fall coloring of foliage.

Scarlet (Coccinea). A useful Shade Tree as well as it is noted for its striking Autumn colors.

White (Alba). Most valuable as a Shade and Ornamental Tree when given space and time for development. Grows to a tremendous size and lives to be several hundred years old.

PLANETREE (Platanus)

American (Sycamore) (Occidentalis). Useful as a Shade Tree because of its hardness, growing in almost any kind of soil and under most unfavorable conditions. A rapid grower. 75-80 ft.

Oriental (Orientalis). A large, massive tree with very wide, round-topped head. Native of India. Resembles our American Plane, but is less subject to blight and is more compact; bark white and scaly. 65-70 ft.

POPLAR (Populus)

Carolina (Eugenie). Useful where a quick-growing temporary Shade Tree is required. We recommend using as fillers for quick shade with slower growing, more permanent varieties. 70-75 ft.

Lombardy (Nigra italica). Tall, slim, formal—the most striking tree on the landscape. It makes a perfect background tree, and its symmetrical, columnar shape brings out the rounded beauty of other trees and shrubs. 60-70 ft.

Simon (Simoni). A very rapid-growing tree, but does not attain very large size. The attractive foliage is large and dark green; tree pyramidal in shape. Longer-lived than the Lombardy. 25-30 ft.

SOURWOOD

(Oxydendrum arboreum)

Throughout the year a handsome tree with thick, shiny leaves that turn vivid scarlet in Fall and remain colored until Winter. The long branches of white Summer flowers are not to be overlooked and even the gray trunks are conspicuous. 25-30 ft.

TULIP TREE

(Liriodendron tulipifera)

Also known as Tulip Poplar. A large and stately pyramidal, rapid growing tree. Flowers are cup-shaped, resembling a Tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. 75-100 ft.

WALNUT, American Black

(Juglans nigra)

While this famous old American tree is planted for its nuts, it is also planted for its shade. Differs from other trees in that blue grass flourishes under its branches. 40-50 ft.

WEeping WILLOW

(Salix Babylonica)

Most familiar and beautiful of all Willows and one of the finest of the drooping trees. Especially useful for planting near streams and pools. 50-60 ft.



Mountain Ash

(See page 30)



Mme. Jules Bouche



Mrs. P. S. du Pont



E. G. Hill



Talisman

WAYNESBORO SELECTED ROSES

The Rose has always been the most desired flower and today is more popular than ever before because of new and better varieties. In making up our selection of varieties, we considered not only color, shape of bud, and length of stem, but hardiness and adaptability to the average home garden requirements.

THE IMPERIAL DOZEN

From year to year as newer varieties are thoroughly tested and found superior to varieties we already list, the less desirable are discarded and improved ones added. Selecting a dozen outstanding Roses from more than a thousand known varieties is no little task. Yet we have done that for you and offer the following **IMPERIAL DOZEN**, which affords the best money can buy. Plant these Roses and have the best.

Ami Quinard. Tall, strong grower. Medium sized, double flowers of deep velvety crimson. Strong, lasting fragrance. One of the highest rated Roses.

Condesa de Sastago. Cup flowers of fiery copper inside and rich gold on the reverse. Enticing Raspberry fragrance. Vigorous grower. One of the most popular.

Editor McFarland. Perfectly formed flowers of clear brilliant pink. Strong stems for cutting. One of the longest lasting cut flowers.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Shapely, two-toned pink flowers produced in great abundance. Coppery rose on the outside and soft salmon-pink inside. Strong grower and prolific bloomer.

E. G. Hill. Full double bloom of crimson-scarlet, retaining its color until the petals fall. One of the best Roses of all times.

Golden Dawn. Large double flowers of lemon-yellow. Strong grower and good bloomer. One of the best garden Roses.

Joanna Hill. Pointed buds. Deep creamy yellow flowers tinged with salmon and ochre yellow. Long, strong stems. Excellent for cutting, as well as in the garden.

Margaret McGredy. Double cup-shaped flowers of orange-scarlet, turning to a peculiar shade of carmine-rose. A first-rate garden Rose continuously in flower.

Mme. Jules Bouche. Perfectly formed, long-pointed buds and high-centered flowers of pure white with a slight pink tint in the center at first. This is considered by many to be the finest of all white Roses.

Mrs. P. S. du Pont. Tapering, reddish gold buds and double, golden yellow flowers. Promising new variety.

President Herbert Hoover. A happy blend of orange and pink, varying in tone from coppery red in the bud to glowing orange-yellow at the base of the petals, flamed and suffused with vivid rose-pink.

Talisman. This popular American Rose is the most remarkable piece of coloring we know in any Rose; a combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and deep pink or old rose. Beautiful, long, pointed buds and good stems. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS

While we believe the Imperial Dozen as good as money can buy, we have selected another dozen good varieties. They have been on the market a few years longer, are better known and can be sold for less than the Imperial Dozen. Our Gold Medal Hybrids have been thoroughly tested under numerous garden conditions and found to be dependable. These fine Roses are still prize winners and will continue to be. While we do not recommend your attempting to grow Roses without giving them some care, you can grow these Gold Medal Hybrids with as little attention as any.

Betty Uprichard. The inner face of petals is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer petals are glowing carmine with coppery sheen and a suffusion of orange.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron yellow, tinted with rich crimson. One of the best yellows.

Etoile de Hollande. Large crimson flowers with velvety finish and especially fine fragrance. A vigorous grower with healthy foliage. Pronounced by many as the world's best red Rose.

Gruss an Teplitz. An old variety which continues popular. Shrub-like bush; medium sized, double brilliant red blossoms. Velvety, fragrant.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Creamy bud and perfect white blossoms tinted lemon-yellow at center. The most popular white Rose.

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. Long pointed buds, flowers large and full; color, salmon to apricot on a pink and yellow ground.

Miss Rowena Thom. Large rose-pink flower. Vigorous growing plant, possessing many good qualities of its parent, the Radiance.

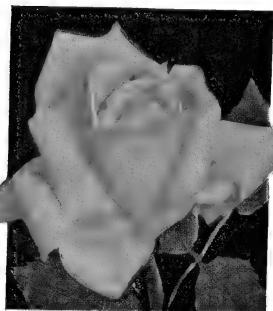
Mrs. Chas. Bell. A sport of Radiance with flowers of similar form but of an exquisite, delicate shell pink color; the only Rose of its particular color.

Radiance, Pink. A brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich opaline pink tints in the open flower. The best garden Rose.

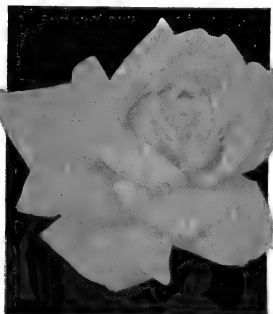
Radiance, Red. A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red; size, foliage growth and habit same as in the parent, Radiance, Pink.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Long buds. Very large and full flower. Superb pure sun-yellow color shaded warmer in the center.

Ville de Paris. A very distinct, rich, buttercup yellow without a trace of any other color, retaining its richness under all weather conditions.



Editor McFarland



Golden Dawn



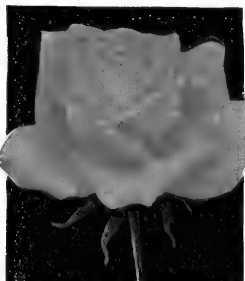
Edith Nellie Perkins



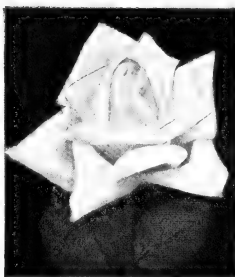
Joanna Hill



Betty Uprichard



Pres. Herbert Hoover



K. A. Viktoria



Margaret McGredy

CLIMBERS

Very few vines give such an abundance of blossoms as the Climbing Roses. Again there is nothing in cultivation more beautiful and attractive. Surround your house and veranda, cover your pergola, screens and fences with these famous climbing Roses.

America Beauty. A seedling from American Beauty. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance.

American Pillar. Large, single flowers of rich, rosy pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden yellow stamens; a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center. A strong grower with good foliage.

Gardenia. Vigorous Climber with handsome foliage. Large, creamy yellow buds and blooms of delicate ivory-white.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson. Of strong, climbing habit with good foliage and flowering in great profusion with large clusters of medium size, semi-double blossoms.

Primrose. Handsome, Holly-like foliage. Very double flowers of soft primrose yellow.

Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with a mass of bright yellow stamens—adding to the attractiveness of the flowers, which are very large and fragrant. Excellent vigorous, dark green, glossy foliage.

NEW DAWN

The only truly Everblooming Climber we have yet found. Blush pink. A sport of the famous Dr. W. Van Fleet Climber, differing only by being a perpetual bloomer. The New Dawn is well worthy of being honored with the first U. S. Plant Patent ever issued. See color illustration below.

POLYANTHUS

Polyanthus Roses, which are also known as Baby Rambler or Cluster Roses, are being more extensively used from year to year as borders to Rose gardens or even bordering walks and driveways. Their dwarf, compact, shrub-like growth makes them especially suitable for this purpose and their habit of blooming from May until frost makes them especially useful and attractive. The following selection offers the best in the most popular shades.

Cameo. A distinct shade of shell-pink and salmon with a glow of gold.

Lafayette. Large, semi-double, cherry-crimson.

Marie Pavie. Fragrant, waxy white flowers. Used for borders or in mass plantings with other shades.

Mrs. R. M. Finch. Handsome flowers of bright rosy pink. Vigorous grower and one of the finest Polyanthus Roses.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

A large percent of the Roses belong to the Hybrid Tea Class, yet there are several other classes to which some of our most useful Roses belong. The Roses in the following collection have an important place in the average Rose garden or landscape and are listed under Miscellaneous.

American Beauty. While this popular Rose belongs to the Hybrid Perpetual Class, it resembles a Hybrid Tea by often blooming some throughout the Summer. American Beauty Red. Perfect in form and a strong grower.

Evergreen Gem. Used as a ground cover because of its low-growing, trailing habit. Small, double white flowers borne in clusters. Foliage almost evergreen.

F. K. Druschki. Snow-white. Flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms 6 in. broad are not uncommon. Sometimes called the White American Beauty. One of the few Hybrid Perpetuals blooming throughout the season.

Hugonis. A Chinese variety. Early yellow flowers. Used chiefly as a shrub and for hedges.

Max Graf. Handsome foliage and sprays of large, single, shining pink flowers. Because of its lovely foliage and extra hardiness, it is one of the best for covering exposed banks.

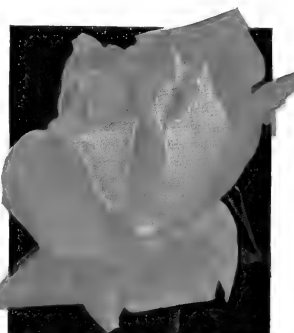
POMO-GREEN WITH NICOTINE. Complete protection against Black Spot, Mildew, Leaf-eating Insects, Aphids. Pomo-Green (endorsed by the American Rose Society) was first introduced as a Rose specific for the control of Black Spot, Mildew and Leaf-eating Insects, but its general use has developed the fact that it is an outstanding material for the control of all garden troubles which can be controlled by dusting or spraying.



Etoile de Hollande



New Dawn



Condesa de Sagato



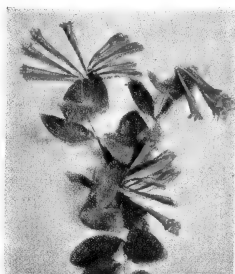
Ami Quinard



Clematis Jackmani



Clematis, Mme. Andre



Lonicera Heckrottii



Wisteria

HARDY VINES and GROUND COVERS

FOR SHADE, DECORATION AND SCREENS

AKEBIA quinata. A hardy climber with slender branches; evergreen foliage, producing violet-brown flowers in early Spring. Very fragrant.

BALTIC IVY (*Hedera helix baltica*). A small-leaved English Ivy. More hardy than the broad-leaved English Ivy.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). A high climbing vine with broad, bright green leaves. Fruit capsules orange-yellow with crimson arils retained throughout the Winter. Excellent for trellises or covering unsightly objects.

BITTERSWEET, EVERGREEN (*Euonymus radicans*). A dependable species, slow-growing, good brick climber; also used as a ground cover or small shrub. Its thick, bright green leaves are retained through the Winter.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis veitchii*). A beautiful hardy Japanese species. Leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. Grows rapidly and clings firmly to the smoothest surface. Foliage very handsome in Summer, changing to scarlet in Autumn. Often used with English Ivy for making an evergreen covering for stone or brick buildings.

CLEMATIS, Mme. Andre. A strong grower and free bloomer. Large-violet-red flowers. Used on lattices and trellises, as is the case with other varieties of Clematis.

Ornamentals of this type have many practical uses and should be more extensively used. The Silver Lace Vine will furnish an abundance of shade, as well as being ornamental. The Clematis add to the porch or trellis what curtains add to the window. Ivies clinging to brick or stone walls will often convert plain, unattractive construction into objects of beauty.

With Ground Covers, shady, barren spots and banks too steep for grass may be converted into green carpets, preventing erosion and affording more cheerful scenery. You will find our selection offers Vines for all purposes.

CLEMATIS, Duchess of Edinburgh. Large white flowering. Grows 8-10 ft. tall and produces a profusion of large, double, pure white flowers in July, continuing for several weeks.

CLEMATIS jackmani. A free and abundant bloomer, the flowers being a velvety violet-purple. This is the most popular large flower Clematis. Blooms throughout Summer and Fall.

CLEMATIS paniculata grandiflora. The finest of all small-flowered Clematis. In Midsummer the entire vine is clothed in a mass of white bloom. The vine is vigorous and a strong grower; very effective when intermingled with other climbers.

CUT-LEAVED BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis lowii*). A dainty, cut-leaved, dwarf vine which clings tenaciously to stone or brick. Ideal for training on sides of windows, doors, or low walls.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia durior*). Rapid grower; broad leaves; brownish-colored flowers.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). Large, shiny evergreen leaves. Extensively used for covering trunks of trees, walls, or pergolas. Hardy, endures shade where grass fails. Plant English and Boston Ivy together for an all-year covering. The Boston Ivy will cling to the wall, affording a support for the English variety, which remains green after the Boston Ivy has lost its foliage.

GOLD-FLAME HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera heckrottii*). A new, improved Honeysuckle. Golden yellow flowers much larger than those borne by the Hall's Honeysuckle. Blooms from June until September.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). A new, improved Honeysuckle. Golden yellow flowers much larger than those borne by the Hall's Honeysuckle. Blooms from June until September.

JAPANESE SPURGE (*Pachysandra terminalis*). One of the best ground covering plants, particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6-8 in. in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely indented foliage is practically evergreen; thick, rubbery; lustrous dark green. Should be set 4 in. apart each way.

KUDZU-VINE (*Pueraria thunbergiana*). One of the most rapid-growing vines in existence; unexcelled where quick effect is desired; leaves dark green and of a soft woolly texture. Dark purple flowers produced in racemes 4-6 in. long.

PITTSBURGH IVY. New, self-branching English Ivy. Very hardy.

PURPLE WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus coloratus*). Evergreen. For a ground cover in shade there are few things to equal this. The long, narrow leaves are rosy purple underneath and the veins pencilled in gray. Most adaptable.

SILVER LACE VINE (*Polygonum auberti*). This is one of the fastest growing vines we offer. It makes a vigorous growth attaining a height of 25 ft. or more and produces in Summer and Fall great foamy sprays of white flowers. Its foliage is very clean and is not bothered by insects. It makes a beautiful showing on trellises, pergolas, etc.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*). Excellent strong growing vine. Large orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at tip of branches. Leaves are light green. Suitable for covering trunks of trees, old buildings, etc.

VINCA major (Periwinkle). Differs from the Vinca minor by having much larger foliage.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). An old favorite trailing plant, blue flowers, dark green leaves, exceptionally attractive. Used as a ground cover under trees where grass fails.

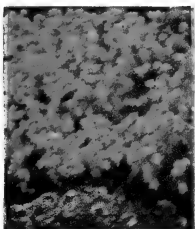
VIRGINIA CREEPER or AMERICAN IVY (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). This well-known native climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises and arbors. Its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet in Fall. A heavy plant, requiring good support.

WISTERIA. Purple. One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all climbing plants. Blooms in long, pendulous clusters of lavender-blue flowers through May and June. Our plants are extra large and hardy.



Silver Lace Vine

Cover the pergola, trellis, walls and unsightly objects with clinging, blooming vines.



**Alyssum Saxatile
Compactum**



Aquilegia



Aster, Harrington's Pink



**Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy
(See Page 37)**

Selected Hardy PERENNIALS

You may not have room for Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, or even Roses, and still have space for Perennials, which may be effectively arranged in spaces too limited for other types of Ornamentals.

Perennials also have an important place on the grounds of the average home, the large estate, roadside, and park. Perennials may be had in various heights from one inch to several feet, in numerous shades of color, from the first call of Spring until silenced by the chill Winter winds. While Perennials carry over from year to year, transplanting and renewing Perennial Beds from time to time is essential to best results. Furthermore, we like our gardens to be in style and must find space for the new, improved varieties—discarding the less desirable ones.

Our list of Hardy Perennials is revised from year to year so that from the following collection you may choose varieties which will meet all requirements.

* Suitable for Rock Gardens.

***ACHILLEA** (Milfoil or Yarrow). Delightful cut flowers and garden units, especially valuable because of long blooming season.

***Millefolium kelwayi**. Magenta red. Blooms all Summer. 18 in.

***Parnassia, The Pearl**. Clear white special cutting variety and a continuous bloomer. 2 ft. June-September.

***Tomentosa aurea**. July-September. Bright yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries. Plant 4 in. apart. 6 to 8 in.

***AEGOPodium**. An excellent border plant with silver variegated foliage. White flowers. Will succeed in either full sun or semi-shade. 12 in.

***AJUGA** (Bugle). A useful plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions, as under trees, where grass will not grow. Blue flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 in.

***ALYSSUM** (Madwort). Very popular early flowering Perennials of easy culture, and all very free flowering. They all like a well drained soil and sunny position. Useful in the border as well as in the dry wall or rock garden.

***Rostrata**. Prostrate, almost shrubby variety, hoary gray all over. Flowers light yellow, in unbranched heads. May to July. 1 ft.

***Saxatile compactum** (Goldentuft). A useful, flat, spreading edging and rockery plant, growing not over 12 in. high. Covered with enveloping flat clusters of bright golden yellow flowers early in Summer. See color illustration this page.

***ANCHUSA italica, Droomore**. Broadleaved growth with flower stems 3 to 4 ft. high, bearing a continuous show of deep blue flowers from Spring until late Summer.

***ANEMONE japonica** (Windflower). A popular Fall-blooming Perennial which has recently been greatly improved. Excellent for cut flowers and borders.

***Queen Charlotte**. A beautiful, tall-growing Anemone. Extra large, double flowers of a bright rose-pink. 2 ft.

***Rubra**. Deep rose-red petals, yellow center. 18 in.

***Whirlwind**. Big semi-double flowers which are a perfect whirlwind of white petals. 2 ft.

***ANTHEMIS (Chamomile) tinctoria, Kelway's Variety**. Handsome, finely cut foliage and large, golden yellow flowers produced all Summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil; excellent cut flowers.

***AQUILEGIA** (Columbine). One of the best known and best loved Perennials.

***Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Hybrids**. A choice old English strain. Free blooming with long stems and extremely long, shiny spurs. Pastel shades of rose, blue, and yellow in many delightful combinations. Mixed. 2 ft. See color illustration this page.

***Crimson Star**. A new strain. Large crimson sepals and spurs, white throat. Sturdy grower, free flowering. 2 ft.

***ARABIS** (Rockcress). One of the most desirable of the very early Spring flowering plants for the rock garden, but does equally well in the low border, forming a dense carpet of flowers.

***Alpina**. Pure white flowers in masses. 6 in.

***Alpina nana compacta**. A beautiful dwarf type, especially suited for borders and rock gardens. White. 6 in.

***ARMERIA** (Thrift or Sea-Pink). Most attractive dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. Good for rockery planting. Rose. May and June. 8 to 12 in.

***ARTEMISIA, Silver King**. A beautiful "mist" for setting off bouquets and floral combinations. Entire color effect of bright, frosted silver. 3 ft.

HARDY ASTERS

The demand for late blooming flowers during September and October—when the perennial border and rockery have lost much of their color and cheer—has brought the hardy Aster into more extensive use. It has also brought out improved varieties with larger and better bloom and some very dwarf gems for the rockery. Our collection of choice varieties will enable you to have a gorgeous display of Asters for a period of sixty days, ranging from 1 foot to 6 feet in height.

ASTERS, Mixed Colors. Useful for mass effect in the border. Excellent for cutting. 1 to 4 ft.

ASTERS, New, Hardy, Improved, Named Varieties. September and October.

***Alpinus**. Large, light blue flowers. 8 to 12 in.

***Barr's Pink**. This is one of the novae-angliae type. Strong, vigorous grower, forming shapely plants 4 to 5 ft. in height. A favorite.

***Beechwood Challenger**. Very fine clear red. Strong grower. One of the best we have ever grown. 4 ft.

***Countess of Dudley**. Clear pink with yellow eye. 9 in.

***Frikarti**. Lavender-blue flowers from 2 to 2½ in. across, produced from June 1st until middle of November. New, rare and beautiful, but more difficult to propagate than most varieties. 2 ft.

***Harrington's Pink**. The first truly pink Aster. A deep rose-pink with large clusters on strong 4 ft. stems. One of the best new Asters. See color illustration this page.

***Hybridus luteus**. An unusual Aster because of its color, being the only yellow. July, August and September. 2 ft.

***Lady Henry Maddox**. Free blooming pink of dwarf, compact habit. 1 ft.

***Marjorie**. Large, rose-pink flowers. Dwarf grower. 1 ft.

***Mauve Cushion**. Silvery mauve. 6 to 8 in.

***Mt. Everest**. A most beautiful white Aster. Tall, well shaped, pointed, pyramids with an abundance of lateral growth, which flowers down to the ground. 3 to 4 ft.

***Nancy**. Light pink. Dwarf. 1 ft.

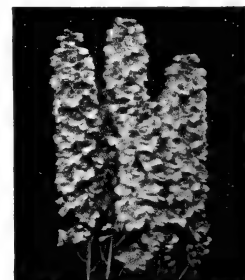
***Queen Mary**. One of the best of the novi-belgi type. Graceful flowers 2½ in. in diameter. Blue tinted lavender. 3 ft.

***Red Rover**. Deep rosy red flowers with golden center. Buds bright red. Compact habit. Free bloomer. 3 to 4 ft.

***Ronald**. Lilac-pink. Dwarf. 1 ft.

***Royal Blue**. Rich, deep blue. Strong grower. Very early. 3 ft.

***Skylands Queen**. Novi-belgi type. Best lavender, September. 4 ft.



**Hybrid Delphinium
(See Page 37)**



**Gaillardia, Sun God
(See Page 37)**



**Golden Glow
(See Page 37)**



Hardy Perennials—Continued

HARDY ASTERS—Continued

***Star of Wartburg.** A beautiful new Spring flowering Aster. Dark lilac-blue flowers with orange centers rise on 1-ft. stems in great numbers. The flowers are usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. in diameter.

Tataricus. Large, bluish violet. 6 ft.

***Victor.** Light lavender-blue. Dwarf. 8 in.

Violetta. Blues of the "blues." Sturdy in habit, flowering through September and October. A fine new Aster.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Just as the approach of Autumn is being observed by the flowers disappearing and the foliage coloring, the Hardy Mums in numerous shades burst forth—reviving and contributing to the garden until finally silenced by chill Winter winds.

Hardy Chrysanthemums may be had in numerous shades and types, varying from the low-growing Cushion varieties to the tall cut-flower varieties, in singles, doubles, button, and large shaggy ones. For best effect, plant in masses.

CUSHION MUMS

This popular strain originated from the famous Pink Cushion, which is still extensively grown. Cushion Mums come in various colors and bloom from Midsummer until frost. They seldom grow more than 12 in. in height and are often 24 inches across the uniform, compact clumps. Excellent for borders, beds, and rock gardens.

***Bronze Cushion.** Bronze flowers turning to a bronzy, coppery yellow.

***Little Bob.** The newest and considered the best of this class. Introduced from England. Develops into a symmetrical plant 24 in. across and only 12 in. in height. A beautiful mahogany-bronze. Early. Profuse bloomer.

***Pink Cushion.** This is one of the most admired Chrysanthemums. It is a solid, compact grower, flowering from August until frost. The whole clump, while in flower, is completely covered with a beautiful shade of pink. See color illustration this page.

***Red Cushion.** Similar habits to the popular Pink Cushion, but later and a clear dark red.

***White Cushion.** At opening shows a delicate pink, turning pure white as flowers develop.

KOREAN HYBRIDS

This new strain is proving extremely popular, being more hardy and in brighter colors than most other classes. These may be had in both doubles and singles. Being early bloomers, are seldom caught by frosts.

***Apollo.** Combination of bronze, red, gold and salmon. October.

***Ceres.** Old gold, yellow* and soft coppery bronze. October.

***Daphne.** Exquisite blending of Daphne-pink and lilac-rose with golden stamens. October.

***Ember.** A brilliant, glowing bronze that stands out conspicuously in comparison with others in its color. The blooms are medium double and of excellent form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Midseason.

***Innocence.** Dwarf white. October.

KOREAN HYBRIDS—Continued

***King Midas.** Plants are literally covered with flowers for a very long period, commencing in September and continuing throughout October, averaging 4 in. in diameter; fully double. A charming shade of soft yellow. Well shaped plants with vigorous, healthy foliage.

***Mars.** Deep red with velvety sheen. October.

***The Moor.** Amaranth-purple or port-wine-red. Noted for its intensity and brilliance in the garden. Flowers 3 in. across, double, produced freely, keep well when cut. Early.

MISCELLANEOUS STRAINS

Under this heading we list varieties which do not come under the other two groups. The following list contains early, midseason, and late singles, doubles, buttons, pompons, aster-flowering, decorative, etc. This selection is offered after careful study and years of testing as to hardiness and desirability.

Autumn Glow (Large Flowering). Rosy crimson. Late. 18 to 24 in.

Button Yellow (Button). An old favorite Button Yellow. Excellent for mass planting and borders. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

Crimson Beauty (Pompon). Bright crimson. 2 to 3 ft.

Dorothy Turner (Pompon). Large bronze and old gold. Late. 2 to 3 ft.

Frances Whittlesey (Large Flowering). Rich bronze and garnet. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

Granny Scoville (Large Flowering). Coral-bronze. Midseason. 18 to 24 in.

Gypsy Girl (Aster Flowering). Chestnut-crimson. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

Gypsy Queen (Large Flowering). Flashy Gypsy colors. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

Jean Cumming (Decorative). White. Early. 24 to 30 in.

Jewell (Button). Rose-pink. Early. 18 to 24 in.

Lillian Doty (Pompon). Shell-pink. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

Little Red Foot (Button). Mahogany-red. Midseason. 18 to 24 in.

Model of Perfection (Pompon). White. Early. 2 to 3 ft.

Ohio Gold (Decorative). Begins blooming in early September and carries through until late Fall. Fully double, golden orange-yellow flowers produced in abundance.

Rose Charm (Poppy). Bright rose-pink. Midseason. 18 to 24 in.

Rose Royal (Aster Flowering). Violet. Late. 2 to 3 ft.

Rose Travena (Pompon). Deepest solid cerise-pink. Showy and attractive. Midseason. 18 to 24 in.

Skibo (Button). Yellow. Midseason.

Sunburst (Single Flowering). Yellow. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

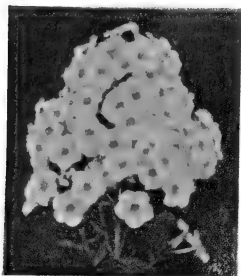
Vivid (Decorative). Crimson. Early. 2 to 3 ft.

Wannetka (Decorative). White. Early. 12 to 15 in.

White Doty (Pompon). Large, pure white. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

White Victory (Large Flowering). White. Midseason. 2 to 3 ft.

Yellow Normandie (Decorative). Yellow. Early. 18 to 24 in.



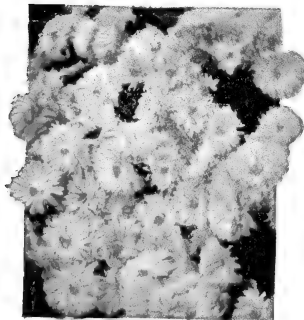
Columbia Phlox (See page 37)



Linum Perenne (See page 37)



Ceres Korean Mum



Pink Cushion Hardy Mum



Pyrethrum (See page 38)



Tritoma (See page 38)

New Phlox Subulata
G. F. Wilson (See page 38)

Plant the better varieties of Chrysanthemums for a Fall garden.



Hardy Perennials—Continued

BAPTISIA australis (False-indigo). Indigo-blue. Midsummer. 2 to 4 ft.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower). Blue, pink, and white. June and July. 2 ft.

***Rotundifolia** (Blue Bells of Scotland). Blue. June to August. 1 ft.

CANDYTUFF, **Hardy** (Iberis sempervirens). Most desirable dwarf plants, 8 to 10 in. across, with yellow foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of waxy white flowers early in the Spring.

CARNATIONS, **Hardy**. Indispensable both for their delightful fragrance and their appealing colors. Valuable as cut flowers and for the border. Pink, Red, White, and Yellow.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large violet-blue flowers. July to September. 2 ft.

***CERASTIUM tomentosum** (Snow-in-Summer). Low-growing perennials suitable for forming edgings to beds or borders, or for bold masses in the rock garden.

***CHEIRANTHUS allioni** (Siberian Wallflower). A showy 12 in. rockery plant, ablaze all Summer with dense panicles of bright orange flowers. Actually a hardy biennial, renewing itself by seeding.

CORALBELL (Heuchera longifolia). Gives best results when planted in light soil in either full sun or partial shade. Coral-red bloom in midsummer, when color is needed. 18 in.

COREOPSIS, **Yellow**. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; in bloom from June until Autumn. It succeeds everywhere. 1 1/2 to 2 ft.

DELPHINIUM. Delphiniums are popular in the perennial garden, also as cut flowers. They may be used in borders, the taller English Hybrids to the back and the more dwarf Chinese variety to the front. Their long blooming season and usefulness as cut flowers make them doubly popular and in demand. See page 35.

***Chinensis**. Gential blue and pure white. June until frost. 8 in.

English Hybrids, **Wrexham Strain**. Few perennials are more admired than the Delphinium, which has been greatly improved in recent years by hybridizing. The Wrexham Strain we offer is one of the best that money can buy. Spikes are often 2 and 3 ft. in length in most delicate, pleasing shades. This strain is worthy of a place in any garden.

***DIANTHUS** (Hardy Pinks). Especially useful as rock garden plants furnishing an abundance of bloom during May and June.

***Deltoides** (Maiden Pink). A charming slender-stemmed type, foliage prostrate; mass of small pink flowers, carmine to light coral. 1 ft.

***Plumarius**. Mixed colors. 10 to 12 in.

***Rose Cushion**. New, compact Pink with glaucous evergreen foliage. Produces rose-pink flowers on 3 in. stems.

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart). ***Eximia** (Plum Bleeding Heart). A dwarf-growing sort with beautiful, finely cut foliage and showy racemes of pretty pink flowers throughout the season.

***Spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart). An old fashioned flower. Long racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers. May and June. 2 to 2 1/2 ft.

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant). A very showy border perennial, forming a bush about 2 1/2 ft., having fragrant foliage and spikes of rosy pink flowers with deeper veins during June and July.

DIGITALIS, or **Foxglove**. An old perennial which has been improved in recent years. Used chiefly for borders. 3 to 4 ft. in height. Blooms in June and July. White and yellow.

DORONICUM caucasicum (Leopardbane). Large, bright yellow flowers in early Spring. Excellent for cut flowers or borders. 1 to 2 ft.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Coneflower). Purple flowers with large brown cone-shaped centers. July to October. 3 ft.

ECHINOPS ritro (Globe Thistle). Metallic blue flowers, thistle-like foliage. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. Used for garden and cutting. Can also be dried and remain attractive for a long time.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum). Light, purple-blue flowers. August until frost. Used chiefly in borders. 18 in.

***EUPHORBIA myrsinites**. One of the most beautiful creeping plants. Bluish evergreen foliage attractive throughout the Winter and doubly so in the Spring when covered with yellow blossoms. Excellent for rock gardens, crevices in walls, and as a border plant.

***EVENING Primrose** (Oenothera). Large yellow flowers. June to August. 6 in.

***FUCHSIA magellanica**. This new perennial is receiving wide attention. Ruby-red, pendant flowers appear by the hundreds throughout the Summer on 12 in. plants. Especially adapted to shady locations. Fuchsias may be effectively used in rock gardens and borders, also as potted plants.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). ***Grandiflora**. One of the finest hardy plants for use in borders and beds. Mixed crimson and gold flowers. June to November. 1 1/2 ft.

Sun God. A most popular new Gaillardia, having all the good qualities of the old strain but differing by being a solid golden yellow. Entirely new and should be in every garden. See page 35.

GOLDE GLOW (Rudbeckia laciniata). Large, double, yellow, Dahlia-like flowers. Late Summer. 6 ft. See page 35.

GYPHOPHILA (Baby's Breath). ***Bristol Fairy**. An improved Gypsophila with much larger flowers. Especially popular with florists for use in design work; also useful in the garden.

Paniculata. A branching, fine-stemmed 2 to 3 ft. mound. During July a fleecy white mass largely used for mixing with high-colored flowers.

***Repens**. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery with clouds of small, white and pink flowers in July and August.

Repens bogdieri. A new pink, dwarf, double flowering Gypsophila reaching a height of 2 ft. Blooms two weeks earlier than any other double flowering, which makes it particularly desirable either in the garden or for cutting.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort).

Persepolis. Unquestionably the finest Helenium grown and one of the outstanding new perennials. Large dark, shining mahogany flowers edged with gold. From July until frost. Excellent for borders and cut flowers. 3 ft.

Riverton Beauty. Pure lemon-yellow with black disc. One of the best. 3 ft.

***HELIANTHEM mutabile** (Sunrose). Of procumbent, shrubby character, about 12 in. high. Abundant inch wide flowers in loose racemes, varying in color. A delightful border and rockery plant. June and July.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower). ***Harvest Moon**. Rich yellow. September. 4 ft.

***Maximiliani**. Golden yellow. October. 6 ft.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower). ***Pitcheriana**. Golden yellow. July and August. 3 ft.

Scabra excelsa. Double golden yellow. Very striking. July to October. 3 ft.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels). Mixed white, pink, and red. Midsummer. 4 ft.

HOLLYHOCKS. A popular, old-time flower which is still most useful in the perennial garden as a background. Grows 5 to 6 ft. July and August. Single and double. Mixed colors.

***KENILWORTH IVY** (Linaria cymbalaria). A small-leaf, tiny, ground cover vine with purple and white flowers. Excellent for crevices in walls.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Hardy Sweet Peas). These everlasting Peas are but little known in this country, but are great favorites in England. They are extremely showy and fine. Charmant climbers for covering trellises, arbors, etc. Continuously in bloom. Fine for cutting.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star or Gayfeather). Unique, showy, slender plant with purple flower spikes which remain in bloom throughout July and August. 3 to 4 ft.

***LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY** (Convallaria majalis). White, dainty, bell-shaped, small flowers. Very fragrant. May and June. 8 to 10 in.

***LINUM perenne** (Flax). A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing about 2 ft. high with light, graceful foliage and blue star-shaped flowers all Summer.

LYCHNIS (Maltese Cross). A fine, old-fashioned flower.

Chaledonica. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers in early Summer. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 ft.

***Varcaria splendens**. A dwarf type. Pink flowers in May and June. Suitable for cut flowers, borders, and rock gardens.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Loosestrife). Very showy rose purple spikes about 2 ft. high produced in profusion all Summer. Splendid for banks of streams and pools.

***MERTENSIA virginica** (Virginia Bluebells). One of the loveliest Spring-blooming plants. Flowers of reddish purple when in bud, changing to gential blue when open. In its native state it is usually found near streams and in shady locations, but may be grown in full sun. 12 to 15 in.

***MITCHELLA repens** (Partridgeberry). Evergreen ground cover.

***NEPETA mussini** (Caucasian Catnip). An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Dwarf, compact. Profusion of lavender bloom in the Spring and intermittently throughout the Summer. 10 to 12 in.

PENTSTEMON torreyi. Spikes 2 ft. long of bright scarlet flowers from June to August.

PHLOX

Phlox are generally conceded to be among the "Best Ten Perennials," and there is no question about their being one of the very best Summer-blooming perennials. Phlox culture requirements are few, but vitally essential for good results—and good Phlox results will lift any garden out of the general Summer bleakness too often noticed.

Augusta (Plant Patent No. 252). A strong growing plant 2 1/2 ft. high when fully grown. Has rich bronzy green foliage and stems. Color is best described as a brilliant cherry-red, not quite as deep as the Beacon, much more intense and sparkling. Unlike most Phlox of this color, it does not discolor or bleach in the sun. The Augusta is a beautiful, vivid-colored variety of exceptional growth and qualities. It is one of the few Phlox to be honored with a United States Plant Patent.

Columbia (Plant Patent No. 118). After growing this variety, you will agree with every person that has seen it, that it is the greatest Phlox ever introduced. Its strength and vigor is something rarely seen in plants. A well grown, two-year-old plant will produce from 6 to 15 flower spikes. The foliage is rich dark green, leaves covering the stems down to the ground. Midew is unknown to this variety. The flower stalks are about 2 1/2 ft. high, stiff and erect. The flowers when cut last over a week in water. A soft pink with an eye of light blue. Blooms all Summer. See page 36.

Beacon. Lovely cherry-red. Strong grower. Bridesmaid. White with large crimson center.

Daily Sketch. This variety possesses compelling beauty. Vigorous in growth, reaching a height of about 4 ft. The flower trusses are enormous and the individual flowers are extra large. Color, salmon-pink with a crimson eye. A splendid and worthwhile English novelty.

Enchantress. Bright salmon-pink with dark eye. A strong grower with rich, glossy green foliage.

Ferdinand Cortez. Beautiful scarlet-red. **Feuerbrand**. Brilliant orange-scarlet.

Gen. Von Heutz. Bright salmon-red with white center.

Jules Sandeau. A dwarf in habit. Beautiful large heads of brilliant pink blossoms.

Miss Lingard. Rather dwarf in habit, but produces enormous and much branched trusses of pure white flowers possible. A free bloomer with dark green foliage. The most popular white and one of the most popular of all Phlox.

Mrs. Jenkins. An excellent companion to the Miss Lingard but a taller grower and much later. Pure white. Strong grower, free of disease, and dependable. An old variety which continues to be one of the best.



Hardy Perennials—Continued

PHLOX—Continued

Mrs. Milly Van Hoboken. An excellent new variety. Very large florets combine in rather loose, large heads. Color bright pink with slight and delicate mauve suffusion. Strong grower and free flowering.

Native Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata* lineaus). Early Summer. 2 to 3 ft.

Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, deep red eye. Large size. An old variety, but one of the best.

Rijnstroom. A strong grower, producing an abundance of stems, each one topped with heavy trusses of flowers of a lively rose-pink. A dependable and desirable Phlox.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red, crimson eye. **Thor.** Deep salmon-pink. Pyramidal-shaped panicle. Exceptionally trouble free. Mid-season.

*PHLOX DIVARICATA
CANADENSIS

One of our native species, which is worthy of extensive planting, commencing to bloom early in April and continuing through May, with large, fragrant, lavender flowers on stems 10 in. high.

PHLOX SUBULATA
(Creeping Phlox)

An early Spring-flowering type with pretty moss-like, evergreen foliage which during the flowering season in April and May is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rocky, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

***Alba.** Pure white flowers completely covering the neat, compact plants in May. A lovely thing for the rock garden.

***Apple Blossom.** An uncommon and distinct variety whose name accurately describes the color of its flowers.

***Atrolilacina.** Bright light blue, star-like flowers with small deep red center.

***Atropurpurea.** Nearest to a red so far introduced. Quite showy and a most promising new variety.

***Emerald Cushion.** Large deep pink. Beautiful foliage.

***G. F. Wilson.** Starry, lavender flowers. Free bloomer. See page 36.

***Maculata alba.** A beautiful purplish rose with yellow eye. Good foliage and a free bloomer. One of the best.

***Rosea.** Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations and blooms profusely.

***Vivid.** Bright pink with fiery red eye. Somewhat delicate in growth.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica. **Vivid** (False Dragon Head). A dwarf variety with large, deep pink flowers blooming in September. Useful for borders and cut flowers, 20 in.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). Blooms constantly from July until late September; flowers large, bell-shaped, in loose racemes. 2 to 3 ft. *Blue or White.*

***PLUMBAGO larpentae** (Leadwort). One of the most desirable border and rock plants. It is of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 in. high, covered with brilliant blue flowers during late Summer and Fall.

POPPY, Oriental (*Papaver orientale*). The well-known Oriental Poppy with great cup-shaped flowers. We can furnish in orange-scarlet. May and June. 2 ft.

***PRIMULA veris** (Primrose). Little groups among the shading elements of shrubbery; daintily edging for garden beds, and in rockeries, both for foliage and early Spring bloom. Plants 4 to 8 in. high, with scented flower umbels, mainly yellow, but varying shades with darker centers. Prefer shady locations.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy). **Finest English Varieties.** This mixture contains double and single flower sorts in many shades of pink, rose and white. Strong, 2 year culms that will give immediate results. 18 in. See page 36.

SALVIA (Meadow Sage).

Azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 ft. high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Turkestanica. Silvery foliage and white flowers tinged light pink; all Summer. 3 ft.

***SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens** (Soapwort). Flowers rosy pink. May and early June. Prostrate border and rockery plant.

***SCUTELLARIA** (Skullcap). Short wiry stems, 1 ft. high, clothed with clear blue Snapdragon-shaped flowers during July and August. Suitable for rockeries and borders.

SEDUM. Attractive dwarf spreading plants now very popular for rockeries and alpine gardens, valued for the many unique types of foliage and blooms.

***Acra** (Golden Moss). Foliage green, flowers bright yellow; leaves, flowers white.

***Album.** Foliage green, flowers white. May-July. 2 to 3 in.

***Kamtschaticum.** Orange-yellow flowers. Prostrate green foliage turning golden in Fall.

***Middendorffianum.** Yellow. Creeping. July.

***Sarmentosum.** Yellow flowers in June. Dwarf.

***Spectabile.** Showy rose-colored flowers in August and September. 18 in.

***Spurium coccineum.** Beautiful rosy crimson flowers in July and August. Good for covering sandy banks. 6 in.

***Stoloniferum.** Evergreen leaves, pink flowers. July and August. 6 in.

***SEMPERVIVUM** (Hen-and-chickens). Rosette-like thick leaves.

SHASTA DAISY (*Chrysanthemum maximum*).

Alaska. Handsome plant with large, glaucous white blossoms in June, July and August. 2 ft.

Silver Star. A new named variety with a larger flower than the old type. Pure white. July to frost.

***STATICE latifolia** (Great Sea-lavender). A valuable plant either for the border or rockery. Immense heads of purplish blue flowers during July and August. 18 to 24 in.

One of the many services rendered our customers, other than supplying plant material, is to study, test and recommend varieties we find best suited. For those who desire to make a new planting, using the best money can buy, or revive an old garden with outstanding new high-rated Peonies, we offer the following Imperial Dozen Collection:

Fuyajo. One of the five highest rated and best Japanese Peonies. Dark, rich mahogany-red. Single.

Jeannot. One of the very finest. Large, globular, rose-type flowers of delicate flesh-pink, softly tinted lavender. Late.

Lady Alexander Duff. One of the very best Peonies, both for landscape and garden planting. Delightfully fragrant, large, flat, semi-rose flowers. Soft pink and white. Midseason.

Le Cygne. The highest rated Peony and fully justifies its distinction. Very large, early, ivory-white without the slightest trace of any other color. Exquisitely fragrant. Perfect rose type. A perfect bloom to even stem. Early.

Martha Bulloch. Tall, strong growth, producing immense blooms of soft rose-pink. Well formed and of good substance. Exquisite rose fragrance. Late.

Mme. Jules Elie. A delicate flesh-pink shining to creamy white with a golden glow at the center. Rates as one of the highest Midseason.

Mons. Jules Elie. The largest and most striking of the Pink Peonies, being a gigantic flower of perfect crown type. Early flowering and has a pleasing fragrance. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Sarah Bernhardt. A very large, refined flower of semi-rose type. Apple blossom pink, silver tipped. A splendid Peony. Possibly has won as many prizes as any one variety. Late.

Solange. A very large, full, compact flower of rose type. Has almost indescribable beauty. Outer petals are a very delicate lilac-white, deepening towards the center with a salmon shade. Strong grower. Late.

Souv. de Louis Bigot. One of the most distinct of all pink varieties. Very large, fragrant, rose type flowers with fringed petals of bright bengal-rose, slightly tinged with carmine at the base. Late midseason.

Theresa. Enormous, compact, rose type developing later a high crown. Satiny pink, with a glossy reflex. Erect, strong grower. Considered the world's best Pink. Midseason.

Walter Faxon. One of the finest of all Peonies. Soft coral-pink shaded lighter at the ends of the petals and deeper rose-pink at the base. Delightfully fragrant. Superb show flower. Midseason.

***STAR OF BETHLEHEM** (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*). Variegated foliage. White flowers. 1 ft.

***STOCKSIA cyanea coerules** (Cornflower Aster). Sky-blue flowers from July to October. 18 in.

***SWEET-WILLIAM** (*Dianthus barbatus*). An old garden favorite which we offer in mixed colors.

***THYME** (*Thymus*). Creeping ground cover plant. Purplish pink flowers. Rapid grower. Will grow in either full sun or shade. Excellent for covering steep banks and other places where more delicate types of plant material do not thrive.

***TRITOMA** (Red Hot Poker). Rich orange-scarlet flower heads on 3 to 4 ft. spikes. August to October. See page 36.

***TUNICA saxatilis.** Tufted half-line grass plant. Tiny pink flowers all Summer. Suitable for rockery or border. 6 in.

***VERONICA** (*Speedwell*). **Longifolia.** One of the best Veronics. Handsome blue flowers. July to September. 2 ft.

***Rupestris.** Dark blue. May-June. 2 in.

***VIOLA** (Tufted Pansy). Dwarf, Pansy-like plants, hybrids of Alpine Violet and Garden Pansy; very useful as a low edging to garden beds and as rock garden plants. Their blooming season is almost throughout the year. There is seldom a month but what we can find some blossoms. Mixed colors, varying shades of purple, blue, and yellow.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

For convenience, these Grasses are listed under perennials. They may be used as backgrounds for Perennials and as screens, but are most effectively used in clumps along streams or as backgrounds for pools. The fluffy, silvery plumes are most effective in the garden, but are useful for indoor decoration, where they can be kept from one season to the next.

PEONIES

IMPERIAL DOZEN
High Scoring Varieties

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Jeannot. One of the very finest. Large, globular, rose-type flowers of delicate flesh-pink, softly tinted lavender. Late.

Lady Alexander Duff. One of the very best Peonies, both for landscape and garden planting. Delightfully fragrant, large, flat, semi-rose flowers. Soft pink and white. Midseason.

Le Cygne. The highest rated Peony and fully justifies its distinction. Very large, early, ivory-white without the slightest trace of any other color. Exquisitely fragrant. Perfect rose type. A perfect bloom to even stem. Early.

Martha Bulloch. Tall, strong growth, producing immense blooms of soft rose-pink. Well formed and of good substance. Exquisite rose fragrance. Late.

Mme. Jules Elie. A delicate flesh-pink shining to creamy white with a golden glow at the center. Rates as one of the highest Midseason.

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Sarah Bernhardt. A very large, refined flower of semi-rose type. Apple blossom pink, silver tipped. A splendid Peony. Possibly has won as many prizes as any one variety. Late.

Solange. A very large, full, compact flower of rose type. Has almost indescribable beauty. Outer petals are a very delicate lilac-white, deepening towards the center with a salmon shade. Strong grower. Late.

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Theresa. Enormous, compact, rose type developing later a high crown. Satiny pink, with a glossy reflex. Erect, strong grower. Considered the world's best Pink. Midseason.

Walter Faxon. One of the finest of all Peonies. Soft coral-pink shaded lighter at the ends of the petals and deeper rose-pink at the base. Delightfully fragrant. Superb show flower. Midseason.

GOLD MEDAL DOZEN

Popular Garden Varieties

It is not possible to include in one dozen or even two dozen all the good varieties. So we have selected another group of twelve—each selected for some special feature and merits. While these varieties do not rate as high as the Imperial Dozen, the selection is good and will afford you much joy and satisfaction.

Auguste Dessert. Intense velvety carmine with a distinct silvery border. An unusual Peony. Midseason.

Baroness Schroeder. Color, flesh changing to white; creamy center. Strong grower, good bloomer. Midseason.

Duchess de Nemours. Fine bud. Cup-shaped, sulphur-white flower. Especially fine half open bud. Early.

Edulis Superba. Very fragrant. Bright pink-Full high tufted center. Good grower, excellent cut flower variety. Early.

Felix Crousse. Large, ball-shaped. One of the best and most popular rich red cut flower varieties.

Festive Maxima. Possibly the most extensively grown of all Peonies. Enormous full double, pure white flower flecked with carmine spots. Still considered by many as being the best White Peony. Early.

Karl Rosenfeld. The best all-around Red Peony. Large semi-rose flowers of rich velvety crimson. A perfect ball when fully open. Ideal for landscape or cut flowers.

Mme. Boulanger. Soft rose, bordered silver.

Mme. Calot. Hydrangea-pink, darker toward center. Very fragrant. Early.

Othello. A good purple-crimson.

Rose Corna Plena. Beautiful pink and red-dish variety. Midseason.

Rubra Superba. Carmine or crimson. Large, compact flowers of rose type.



COLORFUL IRIS

The bright and varied colors of the Iris have led to the name "Rainbow Flower." No hardy flower is better adapted to general planting than the Iris. Its beauty, its wide range of colors, its hardness and ease of growth have made it one of the most generally planted flowers. Iris is usually planted in masses, five or six of a kind grouped with other varieties. In this manner the finest of flowering effects are achieved. Plant Iris in front of shrubbery or in the flower garden. Line the walls with rows of Iris. Plant it around pools, along streams, among rocks. Its spikes of leaves are decorative the whole season. Iris is not particular as to soil, but grows almost anywhere there is sunlight and moisture. The easy culture of Iris makes it one of the best flowers for the home.

Iris may be divided into many classes, the most important of which is the Bearded or German, which we offer in approximately forty carefully selected varieties. Other important classes are the Dwarf, Japanese, Louisiana, Siberian, and Spanish, which we also offer.

IMPERIAL DOZEN IRIS

For those desiring the outstanding new varieties of Bearded Iris which have been sufficiently tested to establish their merits, we offer the following fine Iris:

Coronation. A fine, rich deep golden yellow, classed with the best. 40 in.

Dolly Madison. Mauvette with striking red-dish gold beard. A favorite and easy to place in the garden. Tall. Midseason.

Eleanor Roosevelt. Rich dark purple. One of the best Fall-blooming Iris. Not only does it bloom a month in early Spring, but generally blooms more than a month in the Fall. 26 in.

Frieda Mohr. A deep pink of gigantic size and perfect form. Pronounced the best pink and one of the best five selling Irises of all time. Tall strong grower with a very sensitive looser fragrance.

Gold Imperial. Beautiful chrome-yellow. The most satisfactory yellow that can be had for landscape use. Medium height. Midseason.

Indian Chief. This is one of the outstanding red-toned Irises. A perfect form, good substance and free flowering. Early. 40 in.

King Midas. One of the most beautiful of all blends. The flowers are golden buff, suffused with garnet-brown and set off by deep orange beard. Should be in every garden. 30 in.

Los Angeles. Early, gigantic white flowers with standards faintly edged blue. One of the most beautiful of its type. 40 in.

Midgard. A yellow and pink blend of great loveliness in the clump. The ruffled petals add a touch of distinction. 34 in.

Pink Satin. Delicate, soft orchid-pink. Aptly named for its smooth satiny texture. 40 in.

Red Dominion. A pure violet-red, the shade of a glass of wine with light shining through it. The best selling red. 40 in.

William Mohr. Largest Iris flower grown. Lilac flushed with deep manganese violet. Prefers a loose, rich soil with plenty of water. 24 in.

GOLD MEDAL IRIS

This group does not represent the newest varieties, but popular, thoroughly tested varieties of Bearded Iris worthy of a place in any garden.

Afterglow. Tall stems bearing well-formed blossoms of lavender-gray with a suffusion of gold at the center.

Albert Victor. Standards, soft blue; Falls, lavender. Tall stems, large blossoms.

Ambassadeur. The Standards are a smoky, velvety purple and the Falls are purplish maroon. Tall.

Bridesmaid. Standards, light lavender; Falls, white.

Candelabra. Light blue with white spot on the Falls.

Crimson King. A rich claret-purple.

Dr. Bernice. A coppery bronze, blending into a deep velvety crimson.

Fairy. White shaded soft blue.

Cajus. Standards, light yellow; Falls, orange veined white and yellow with a clear yellow edge.

Her Majesty. Standards, rose-pink; Falls, bright crimson.

Lent A. Williamson. Large flowers, tall, strong stems. Standards, bright blue; Falls, rich, velvety purple. One of the best.

Lord of June. Tall, strong spikes of immense blossoms. Standards, light lavender-blue; Falls, deep blue. Excellent variety.

Marshallrigold. Very bright and striking. Standards, golden yellow; Falls, purple-brown with yellow border.

Mme. Cherau. Pure cream-white delicately edged with light blue.

Mother of Pearl. Immense blossoms of bluish lavender with a luster that is decidedly pearl-like.

Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender. Large flowers. A popular old variety.

Princess Beatrice. Standards, fine lavender; Falls, deeper lavender. An improvement over the popular Pallida Dalmatica.

Purple Queen. An old favorite. Early. Large, deep purple.

Quaker Lady. Smoky lavender, shading to deep blue.

Queen of May. Soft lavender-pink. The nearest to pink of the old varieties.

Roseway. A deep red-pink with a very broad orange beard. Early. Strong grower.

Sheshin. Light lemon-yellow, deeper in shade through the center. Enjoys a high rating.

Sherwin-Wright. Clear, solid buttercup yellow. Free bloomer.

Susan Bliss. Deep rose-pink with a light orange beard.

Windham. Soft lavender-pink, the Falls being veined with a darker shade.

ASSORTED TALL BEARDED IRIS

A mixture of good named Iris that will make an attractive border planting of the various colors.

DWARF IRIS

The Dwarf Iris are a joy of the early garden, flowering nearly a month before the tall, bearded varieties. Because most of the bloom stalks reach but 4 to 7 in. in height, these plants are indispensable for rock gardens. They are equally as effective for the front of the border or in perennial beds.

Atroviolacea. Purplish red. Very early.

Cristata. A tiny sky-blue.

May Night. Dark purplish blue.

Prairie Gem. Buttercup yellow.

The Bride. White. Free flowering.

JAPANESE IRIS

Japanese Iris increase in popularity as their merits become better known. Their blooming season is several weeks later than the tall, bearded varieties, extending the Iris season. Flowers are large, are borne on tall stalks and make excellent cut flowers. There are now hundreds of named varieties, from which we have made a selection of the most popular, as follows:

Azure. Tall, large, light blue. Double.

Gold Bundo. Double white with cream glow.

Kuro-Kumo. Double purple.

Mahogany. Purplish mahogany-red.

Norma. Pink.

JAPANESE IRIS ASSORTED COLORS

Japanese Iris. Assorted colors.

LOUISIANA IRIS

This magnificent new beardless strain recently discovered in the marshes of Louisiana is among the finest of the beardless species. This Iris gives best results when planted where it has plenty of moisture. It is especially suited for planting along streams and near pools. Perfectly hardy. Purple.

SIBERIAN IRIS

A tall vigorous grower suited for back grounds to the Iris garden and for borders. We can furnish this hardy strain in both purple and white.

SPANISH IRIS

Although the flowers are not large, their shape and delicate coloring rival the Orchid. For garden planting, the bulbs should be set out early in the Fall.

LILIES

The Lily is one of our oldest cultivated flowers and continues to be one of the most loved and extensively planted. No garden is complete without Lilies. For cut flowers or potted plants they are most valuable. Following we attempt to list the most practical garden varieties, including the Anaryllis Halli, "The Magic Lily" which is entirely hardy and most satisfactory.

Amaryllis Halli. Produces in early Spring attractive green foliage which grows until early July, when it ripens and disappears. About a month later, as if by magic, the flower stalks spring from the ground to a height of 2 to 3 ft., developing an unbel of large, lily-shaped flowers, often as many as 12 in number, of a delicate lilac-pink shade. Perfectly hardy, easily grown. If interested in something unusual, as well as beautiful, we commend to you this Lily.

DAY LILY (HEMEROCALLIS)

Bay State. Brilliant and glistening deep yellow flowers on 4 ft. stems. In full bloom late June. Vigorous, free blooming.

Dr. Regel. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May. Very fragrant. Fine for cutting. 18 in.

Fulva (Brown Day Lily). Tall, graceful Lily with orange-brown blossoms in June and July. Does well in shade damp land.

J. A. Crawford. Rich apricot-yellow shaded light cadmium. Many flowers on 4-ft. stems; at their best late June, flowering until end of July. One of the best.

Madonna Lily (Candidum). This is the old-fashioned garden Lily, and one of the most beautiful pure white Lilies. Early July.

Plantain Lily (Funkia). A low-growing plant with broad, shiny foliage. Sky blue flowers in July.

Regal Lily (Regale). The most popular Hardy Lily. Grows anywhere and is absolutely hardy. Produces as many as thirty large, white, cup-shaped flowers on one stalk. Very fragrant. Middle of June. May be planted either Fall or Spring.

Rock Lily (Yucca filamentosa). The foliage is broad, sword-like, uprising in heavy clumps, evergreen. The flowers, borne in June and July, are 2 to 4 in. pendant bells. White. 4 to 6 ft.

Rock Lily Variegated (Yucca filamentosa variegata). Differs from the Filamentosa by having silvery striped foliage. A novelty for the garden.

Siberian Flame Lily (Tenuifolium). A dwarf bright coral-red Lily. Especially suited for the rock garden. June.

Tiger Lily (Tigrinum). The single flowers of orange are spotted with black. 4 to 5 ft. August. Stands the heat well.

Umbellatum grandiflorum. Tall-growing, as well as stocky. Beautiful, upright, bell-shaped flowers of coppery orange and red, sometimes slightly spotted. June.

CANNAS

The Canna has a place in every garden, being used for borders, but most generally in Spring Flowering Bulb Beds, furnishing bloom throughout the Summer and Fall after Tulips and Hyacinths disappear.

City of Portland. A beautiful rose-pink which succeeds well even under most unfavorable conditions. Not only one of the best pinks, but one of the best of all Cannas. 4 ft.

Eureka. Best white. Green foliage. 3 ft.

King Humbert. Huge orange-scarlet flower.

Hardy, dense bronze leaves. 5 ft.

The President. An exquisite red crimson. Possibly the most extensively planted of all Cannas. 4 ft.

Yellow King Humbert. Flowers of yellow dotted orange-scarlet. Closely related to the typical King Humbert. 5 ft.

Cannas, Mixed. Made up of good named varieties of which we have a surplus stock and can offer for less than when sold by name.



GLADIOLUS

The garden should not only supply an effective, pleasing landscape, but a succession of suitable cut flowers for the home. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory cut flower than the Gladiolus, which may be had in almost all shades and may be planted over a period of three months—extending the blooming season from July to late Autumn. We offer the following selected garden varieties:

Albatross. Large snow white. Tall. One of the finest whites.

Alice Tiplady. A grand, large Gladiolus of a most beautiful orange-saffron color.

Autumn Queen. Creamy yellow, lower petals striped carmine red.

Copper Bronze. A warm, coppery bronze. **Crimson Glow.** Very dark, velvety scarlet with garnet streaks.

E. J. Shaylor. Large flower, beautifully ruffled, deep rose-pink.

Golden Dream. Late. Tall. Large, rich golden yellow.

Joe Coleman. Beautifully ruffled flowers of vivid cardinal-red.

La Palma. Tall. Rich orange.

Minuet. One of the finest lavenders.

Peace. Nearly white with faint violet feathering on lower petals. Tall.

Pfitzer's Triumph. Enormous orange-scarlet. One of the highest rated varieties.

Picardy. Salmon-pink. One of the finest Gladiolus ever produced.

Purple Glory. Tall. Dark maroon; ruffled petals.

Scarlet Wonder. Early red. Medium height. One of the best reds.

W. H. Phipps. Geranium-pink. Tall and beautiful.

SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS

CROCUS

One of the first Spring flowers. They even appear before all snow and frost from shady locations have disappeared. Most effectively used dotted here and there on the lawn or scattered through the rock garden. We offer an excellent mixture of many shades and stripes.

HYACINTHS

The usefulness of this favorite Spring flower is too well known to require any suggestions. They may be had in numerous named varieties and many colors. From a more extensive list we have made and offer a selection meeting the requirements of all normal needs.

Bismarck. Sky-blue.

Lady Derby. Bright rose-pink.

L'Innocence. Large pure white.

La Victoire. Glistering deep carmine-red.

Yellow Hammer. Popular pure yellow.

TULIPS

It is difficult to conceive a complete garden without a bed or border planted to Tulips. Colors and types may be selected to conform with your color scheme. Tulips may be planted from October to January. Plant 6 inches deep, 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart.

DARWIN

Afterglow. Deep rose-orange. Fine flower.

Bartington. Fiery red.

Clara Butt. Appleblossom pink.

Peking. Pure golden yellow.

Ewbank. Hecle hope-lilac.

White Queen. A good white.

Wm. Pitt. Glowing scarlet, slightly tinted orange.

TULIPS—Continued BREEDER

Bacchus. Dark violet-blue. Large and fine.

Bronze Queen. Bronze tinted with apricot.

Cardinal Manning. Mauve-rose.

Yellow Perfection. Bronzy yellow.

MAYFLOWERING

Aegir. Carmine-red.

Inglescombe Yellow. Canary-yellow. Called the Yellow Darwin Tulip.

Rosabella. Rose and shell-pink on white base.

DAFFODILS (NARCISSUS)

The Daffodil is now possibly in greater demand than ever before. Its increased popularity has been brought about by improved varieties and its extensive use as a cut flower, as well as for bedding—displacing Tulips, which were made scarce and expensive by the second World War.

We offer the following carefully selected varieties:

Emperor. Perianth primrose-yellow; trumpet darker. Still a fine old variety.

Empress. Cream-white perianth with trace of gold down center of each petal. Deep canary-yellow trumpet.

Firebrand. Fluted cup of fiery red; creamy perianth. Very distinct.

King Alfred. A king among the fine varieties. Rich, lustrous golden yellow throughout.

Mrs. E. H. Krelage (White King Alfred). One of the best pure whites.

Sir Watkin. September-rose-yellow; large and well formed yellow trumpet.

Yellow Poppy. An outstanding new yellow with tall stems.

PLANT FOODS

Grow with Pep-To-Grow

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS, TREES AND FLOWERS

PEP-TO-GROW is a complete Lawn and Garden Plant Food—safe and effective. It begins to become available immediately and yet is lasting. It is safe because it is organic and does not burn. It is lasting because not all is immediately soluble and is retained in the soil throughout the growing season.

PEP-TO-GROW is scientifically and carefully prepared—consisting of plant food from numerous sources, so as to furnish a safe, balanced garden and lawn plant food meeting the requirements of those who cannot afford to experiment or take chances on hit and miss fertilizers.

PEP-TO-GROW is inexpensive, easily applied, and can be safely and effectively used on your lawn, trees, shrubs, perennials, Roses, fruit trees, berries, vegetables, etc.

PEP-TO-GROW is especially helpful to Boxwood—stimulating growth, making them compact, and causing the foliage to retain its dark green color throughout the winter.

Application.—On starved lawns and undernourished trees and shrubs, apply as follows: 100 lbs. **Pep-To-Grow** on 400 sq. ft. lawn. On trees or shrubs, apply 1 lb. to each inch in caliper up to 6 in. On trees 6 in. to 12 in. in caliper, use 1½ lbs. per each inch in caliper; 12 in. or more, use 2 lbs. per each inch in caliper—distributing the **Pep-To-Grow** over an area extending as far as covered by the branches. Repeat annually, reducing the application as much as half after your soil is built up to a high degree of fertility.

WAYNESBORO EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE

Waynesboro Evergreen Lawn Mixture is a scientifically prepared lawn mixture, prepared to meet the requirements in Virginia and adjoining states. Naturally it costs more than field grasses, but will afford you a beautiful evergreen sod in a few weeks' time, actually saving you money and time. 1 lb. will seed from 150 to 200 square feet.

and VITAMINS



"A Vitamin-Hormone Stimulant for Rooted Plants"

Transplantone is a water-soluble powder containing Vitamin C, Vitamin B-1, and other parts of the Vitamin B complex, plus root-forming hormone. The hormone initiates roots while the vitamins take care of their continued growth.

How It Works.—When an actively growing plant is lifted or moved, some of the roots are broken off and growth is interrupted until the plant has grown enough new roots to offset the loss. Then there is frequently a severe water loss in transplanting so that the plant wilts or collapses. Soaking the roots of the plant with **Transplantone** solution does four things: Reduces wilting, invigorates old roots, multiplies new roots, reduces loss in transplanting.

How to Use It.—Dissolve a level teaspoonful of **Transplantone** in a gallon of water. Sprinkle seedlings with this solution from a watering can immediately after transplanting. Soak the soil around the roots with the solution in the case of plants, shrubs, or trees, which are transplanted with a ball of earth. Dormant or "bare-root" plants like Peonies, Roses, or small trees and shrubs should be treated by soaking the roots for not less than an hour or more than two in the solution before planting.

Use on established plants by sprinkling. Will give excellent results.

RHO-ZA-GROW. Rho-Za-Grow is of great importance in the culture of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and other plants of that nature. See page 29 for further information on the culture of acid-loving plants and the use of Rho-Za-Grow.

How to Make and Keep a Beautiful Lawn

Putting the Soil in Final Shape.—After the soil has been ploughed or spaded thoroughly and after the fertilizers, manure and peat moss have been thoroughly worked into the soil, the ground should be harrowed or raked lightly to pulverize the surface and thoroughly firm the soil.

When to Sow.—Lawns seeded in the Spring should be started as early as possible. March sowing is better than April, and April better than May. The ideal time to sow is from August 15th to September 30th. Lawns seeded at this time are well established by the following Spring, when Crabgrass and other weeds are just making a start.

What to Sow.—Waynesboro Evergreen Lawn Mixture and Waynesboro Shady Lawn Mixture give excellent results wherever used. These brands are composed of carefully cleaned, tested seeds that produce compact grown grasses maturing at different times, thus insuring a green, velvety surface throughout the entire season under normal conditions.

What to Do with Old Lawns.—Where a lawn has a thin and sickly looking stand of grass which indicates starvation, it can often be greatly improved by consistent top dressing, fertilizing and watering as suggested for the new lawn.

When seeds and Crabgrass have infested an old lawn to such an extent as to smother and crowd out the lawn grasses, there is only one practical method of renovating the lawn, and that is to remove the weeds and undesirable vegetation and plant a new lawn from start to finish.

USE A SPECIALLY PREPARED LAWN FERTILIZER

We recommend using a good grade of top soil and our specially prepared lawn fertilizer, **Pep-To-Grow**, in preparing your lawn for seeding. See above for more complete information on **Pep-To-Grow**.

WAYNESBORO SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

While our Waynesboro Evergreen Lawn Mixture meets most requirements, it is not entirely suited for heavy shade. In fact, no grass will give entire satisfaction in dense shade, but our Waynesboro Shady Lawn Mixture will give better results than any mixture we have ever used in dense shade. On a well prepared bed it will survive for several years, until starved out by tree roots, making reseedling necessary.

HOME ORCHARD No. 4—10 Assorted

Nut Trees. Ideal for Home Orchard.

Special Home Orchard Price . . . \$7.89

2 English Walnut 18 to 24 in.—Virginia Thin Shell. Hardy in New York State.	\$2.00
2 Oriental Walnut 2 to 3 ft.—Good grower; early bearer. Resembles Butternut.	1.50
2 Chinese Chestnut 2 to 3 ft.—Blight Resistant. Delicious nuts, even larger than the American Sweet	3.00
2 Black Walnut 2 to 3 ft.—Desirable for nuts, timber, and shade	1.50
2 Pecan 2 to 3 ft.—Large Paper Shell. Not recommended for commercial planting north of Virginia	3.00
Catalogue list price	\$11.00
Special Home Orchard Price	7.89
A SAVING OF	\$ 3.11

HOME ORCHARD No. 5—Small Fruit

and Home Garden Collection, consisting

of 300 Plants. Special Defense Garden

Price . . . \$9.89

25 Eldorado Blackberry—Large, juicy, excellent flavor	\$ 1.50
25 Cumberland Raspberry—Best Purple Raspberry	1.50
25 Latham Raspberry—Best Red Raspberry	1.50
25 New Wonder Boysenberry—Large berries. Very prolific	2.50
100 Gem Everbearing Strawberry—Best Everbearing Strawberry	2.75
100 Premier Strawberry—One of the best Spring-fruited Strawberries	2.25
Catalogue List Price	\$12.00
Special Defense Garden Offer	\$9.89

PREMIUM—We will include as a premium with the above Collection 2 Concord Grape Vines, 2 yr., if your order is received before April 1st.

HOME ORCHARD No. 6—60 Tree

Orchard . . . \$21.75

Selected so as to Furnish You an Assortment of Fruit Throughout the Season.

APPLE:

- 2 Yellow Transparent—Popular early golden yellow Apple.
- 2 Bonum—Well known red Fall variety.
- 2 Fall Pippin—Yellow. An old favorite.
- 2 Grimes Golden—Popular late Fall and early Winter yellow Apple.
- 4 New Red Delicious—A Solid Red Delicious.
- 4 Yellow Delicious—Popular Winter variety.
- 4 New Red Jonathan—A Solid Red Jonathan. Fall and Winter.
- 4 Winesap—Well known Winter Apple.

24 2 Yr. 3 to 5 Ft. Apple Trees . . . \$12.60

PEACH: Listed in ripening order.

- 2 Alton—First early White Peach of good quality. Semi-free. Mid-July.
- 2 Golden Jubilee—Best early yellow freestone. Mid-July.
- 4 Hale-Haven—New yellow freestone. Excellent quality. Early August.
- 4 Belle of Ga.—Best white canning Peach. Early August.
- 4 Elberta—Most popular yellow Peach of its season. Mid-August.
- 4 Gage Elberta—Improved Elberta; few days later.

20 Peach Trees—18 to 24 in. . . \$3.20

2 CHERRY TREES—Large Montmorency—Best large, red sour. 2 to 3 ft. . . \$1.00

PEAR:

- 2 Gorham—Improved Bartlett.
- 2 Seckel—Small, sweet, excellent quality.
- 4 Pear Trees—3 to 4 Ft. . . \$3.00
- 2 DAMSON—Shropshire. Well known; prolific. 2 to 3 Ft. . . 1.20
- 2 PLUM—Wickson. Large, deep maroon-red. 2 to 3 Ft. . . 1.20
- 2 IMPROVED NECTARINE—A delicious hybrid fruit, produced by crossing the Plum and Peach. 2 to 3 Ft. . . 1.20
- 2 HARDY APRICOT—Golden fruit of excellent quality. 2 to 3 Ft. . . 1.20
- 2 QUINCE—Champion. Large; very productive. 2 to 3 Ft. . . 1.20

Catalogue List Price . . . \$25.20

Special Defense Home Orchard Offer . . . \$21.75

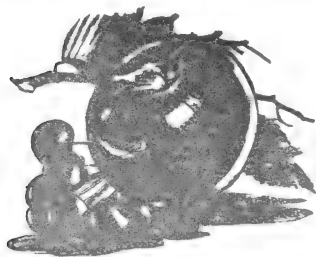
PREMIUM—4 Vedette, Hardy Canadian Peach Trees will be furnished as a premium if order for above collection is received before April 1st.



WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.

WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

1942 PLANT FRUITS THIS SPRING 1942



OUR GOVERNMENT URGES THE PLANTING OF DEFENSE GARDENS AND FRUITS

We are endeavoring to cooperate by offering at reduced prices Special Home Orchard Collections of vigorous trees and plants. We especially recommend the larger sized trees, which will soon be rewarding you with fruits for the home. However, the smaller sizes will give you very satisfactory results.

These Home Orchard Collections are carefully made up so as to furnish fruit ripening at the various seasons. Most likely one of these Special Collections will meet your requirements. If not, you will find offered in our regular Price List most varieties, sizes, and quantities in which you would likely be interested.

NOTE: When ordering Home Orchards and Small Fruit Collections, merely give the number of the Home Orchard or Small Fruit Collection, such as No. 1, No. 2, etc. It is not necessary to mention the varieties.

HOME ORCHARD No. 1—12 Big 3 Yr. 5 to 6 Ft. Apple Trees, selected so as to furnish fruit throughout the season. Special Defense Orchard Price . . \$7.95

- 1 **Yellow Transparent**—Golden yellow. Popular early Apple.
- 1 **Maiden Blush**—An old Midsummer favorite.
- 1 **Cortland**—Fall and Winter Apple of the McIntosh family.
- 2 **New Red Jonathan**—A Solid Red Jonathan. Fall and Winter.
- 2 **New Red Delicious**—A Solid Red Delicious. Well known.
- 1 **New Red Stayman**—A Solid Red Stayman.
- 2 **Yellow Delicious**—Popular Winter variety.
- 2 **Yorking**—A Solid Red York. Excellent Winter variety.
- 12 **Big 3 Yr. 5 to 6 Ft. Apple Trees**—List Price \$9.20
SPECIAL DEFENSE ORCHARD DISCOUNT . . \$1.25

— **NET SALE PRICE**—Packed for Shipment \$7.95
PREMIUM—2 Concord Grape Vines, 2 Yr., will be included as a Premium with the above Home Orchard if your order is received before April 1st.

HOME ORCHARD No. 2—25 Tree Peach Orchard—Only \$4.50

Made up of Five Selected Varieties, Ripening at different seasons.

- 5 **Golden Jubilee**—Best early yellow freestone. Mid-July.
- 5 **Hale-Haven**—A new yellow freestone. Excellent quality. Early August.
- 5 **Belle of Ga.**—Best white canning peach. Early August.
- 5 **Elberta**—Most popular yellow Peach of its season. Mid-August.
- 5 **Gage Elberta**—Improved Elberta; few days later.
- 25 **Peach Trees, 2 to 3 Ft. Medium**—List Price . . \$5.00
SPECIAL DEFENSE ORCHARD DISCOUNT . . \$5

NET COST TO YOU—Packed for Shipment . . \$4.50

PREMIUM—Send us your order for the above Peach Orchard before April 1st and receive as a premium 2 Vette, a delicious, hardy, Canadian Peach.

HOME ORCHARD No. 3—30 Trees, selected so as to furnish you an assortment of fruit throughout the season. Net price \$17.95

APPLES:

- 1 **Yellow Transparent**—Golden yellow. Popular early variety.
- 1 **Milton**—An early McIntosh, ripening in August.
- 1 **Cortland**—Fall and Winter Apple of the McIntosh family.
- 1 **M. B. Twig**—Large, dark red. Good keeper for Winter.
- 2 **New Red Delicious**—A Solid Red Delicious.
- 2 **Turley**—An improved Stayman. Excellent quality.
- 2 **Yellow Delicious**—Popular Winter variety.
- 2 **Winesap**—Well known Winter Apple.
- 12 **Big 3 Yr. 5 to 6 Ft. Apple Trees** \$9.00

PEACH: Listed in ripening order.

- 2 **Champion**—Semi-freestone. White.
- 2 **Belle of Ga.**—Best white canning Peach. Freestone.
- 5 **Elberta**—Most popular yellow freestone of its season.
- 2 **Brackett**—Improved Elberta; few days later.
- 2 **Gage Elberta**—A new, more hardy Elberta.
- 2 **Shipper's Red**—Yellow freestone resembling Hale.
- 12 **Big 4 to 5 Ft. Peach Trees** \$5.40

CHERRY:

- 1 **Large Montmorency**—Best large, red, sour Cherry.
- 1 **Napoleon**—Popular wax variety. Yellow, red cheek.

2 **Big 4 to 6 Ft. Cherry Trees** \$1.70

PEAR:

- 1 **Bartlett**—Well known. Ripens August.
- 1 **Seckel**—Small, sweet, excellent quality.
- 2 **Big 4 to 6 Ft. Pear Trees** \$2.00
- 1 **IMPROVED PRUNE**—Dark purple. Firm, freestone. 4 to 6 Ft. \$1.00
- 1 **IMPROVED NECTARINE**—A delicious hybrid fruit, produced by crossing the Plum and Peach. 4 to 6 Ft. \$1.00

List Price \$20.10
Special Defense Orchard Discount 2.15

Net Cost To You—Packed for shipment . . . \$17.95

PREMIUM—6 2 Yr. Grape Vines—2 each of Concord, Moore's Early, and Niagara—will be included in the above Collection if your order is received before April 1st.

Virginia's Best Fruit Trees and Ornamentals

NOTE—Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in our catalog, but late in the season we frequently run short of some of the varieties, therefore, when you order late please state whether we shall substitute a similar variety or return your money for any stock we may be out of.



Fall 1942

Dear Planter:

The Fall Planting Season will soon be here and conditions for Fall planting are ideal. Generous rains throughout the Summer and Fall have made it possible for us to grow as fine a lot of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, etc., as we have ever offered. Furthermore, the ground is in excellent condition for transplanting. That is not all, our prices are still low. It is true that labor and supplies of all kinds are costing much more and Nursery Stock must cost more, but this Fall you can still buy at prices less than present cost of production. So save money and plant now.

Can you imagine a safer investment than improving your home by growing more Fruit and making the surroundings more attractive by planting more Trees, Shrubs, and Evergreens?

OUR COMPLETE LIST of plant material makes possible a selection suitable for almost any requirement. We are also in position to assist you in making a selection which will best meet your requirements, as we have in our service, available to our customers, trained horticulturists and graduate Landscape Architects.

THE FALL PLANTING SEASON usually starts in early November and continues throughout November and December, but the sooner your order can be booked and stock reserved, the better we can serve you. So we urge you to plant liberally this Fall while planting conditions are favorable and prices are low.

BEGIN RIGHT by planting Waynesboro trees and plants grown by Virginia's largest growers of fruit trees and extensive growers of landscape material.

MAIL YOUR ORDER EARLY so that it can be booked and stock reserved before the Fall rush starts.

EMQ/lf

Sincerely yours,
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.
By E. M. QUILLEN, President.

SEE SPECIAL VICTORY GARDEN SALE FOLDER FOR PLANT MATERIAL BARGAINS

10-11-1942

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Candytuft	37	Globe-thistle	21	Locust	31	Redbud	23
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Canterbury-bells	37	Goldenglow	37	Lychnis	37	Rhododendron	27
Carnations	27	Goldenrain-tree	30	Lythrum	37	Rhodotypos	23
Catalpa	30	Gooseberries	15	Madwort	35	Rhubarb	15
Caucasian Catnip	27			Magnolia	29, 31	Rhus	29
Ceanothus	22			Mahonia	29	Rock-rose	35
Cedar	26			Maidenhair-tree	30		
Cedrus	26						
Celastrus	34						

